

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST
COMFORTABLE THEATRE
IN BOMBAY.

TWO ANNAS

BANKING

THE

SUMITOMO BANK,

LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Capital Paid up	Yen 15,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 1,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankau	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	New York	Yokohama
Kobe	Osaka	etc.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and **FIXED DEPOSITS** received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Full description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

S. SATO, Manager.

Church Gate, Bombay.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja of Gujrat.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA

Branches—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 5,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE

Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Kobe	New York	Tientsin
Los Angeles	Osaka	Tokyo
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Teingtau
Liaoyang	Singapore	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING AND EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort. Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE.
 & Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES.
 BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAHADUR,
 BASRAH AND AMARA.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called up Capital	£ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 900,000
Reserve Fund	£ 70,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
 (Chairman).
 Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart (Messrs. E. D.
 Sassoon & Co.)
 Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the
 Société Générale de Belgique).
 Lieut-Col. J. Leigh, Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs.
 Brown Shipley & Co.)
 J. G. Georges Bonillat, Esq., (Director of
 the Société Générale de Paris).
 J. S. Haeghel, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon
 & Co.)
 G. Brémont-Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Church
Gate Street.
**INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS
AT THE RATE OF 5% PER
ANNUM.**
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED
DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at
rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT
Accounts at 3½ per cent per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on
application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans
and credits granted on approved security
and every description of Banking and Ex-
change business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and
Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and
interest and dividends collected for clients.
D. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja of Gujrat.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA

Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 28,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 5,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its customers the safe custody of Shares, Bonds and Securities, and also the purchase and sale of interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. F. RANDLE

Manager.

INSURANCE

THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL

ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZUL-
BOOY CURRIMBOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars—
Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
MIRANAPUR, BOMBAY.

JIVANJAL, DASTUR & CO.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

HOTELS

**DURBAR DELAVER
RESTAURANT.**

Hot meals of exquisite taste
and best quality.

14, GREEN STREET, FORT.

R. K. F. SASANIAN & CO.
Marine Lines, First Lane.
BAKERS & CONFECTIONERS,

GENERAL MERCHANTS AND
TOBACCONISTS

EASTERN HOTEL.
13, Meadows Street, Bombay.
**EXCELLENT CUISINE,
ELECTRIC LIGHTS**
MONTHLY RESIDENTS AT CHEAP RATES.

THE EVER POPULAR.
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

FOR

ANY THING FASHIONABLE

in Chinese, Japanese, French and English
Silk Piece Goods. Art Embroidery
Work, etc.

A VISIT TO OUR SHOW ROOMS

will more than pay your trouble and
will get you a chance to select your
requirements from quite a variety of
up-to-date articles.

·AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT WHICH BUNDER ROAD AND VALPAKHADY AND MEMON-WADA ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 365 of 1914.

Casam Haji Tyab Plaintiff.
vs.
Rahmabai, widow and others Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhavi and Co., Attorneys for R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver, appointed in the above suit and in pursuance of the directions of the Judge in the above suit, dated the 12th day of April, 1917, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the following days, times and places the following landed properties.

LOT NO. 1.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th July, 1917, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on PREMISES.

PARTICULARS.—All that half piece or parcel of red soil Pension and Tyab ground with a half messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being within the Fort of Bombay on the South side of Suruchi Bunder Road and Valpakhyadi in the Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 100 and 101 Survey No. 100 containing by admeasure-ment 250-5-9 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded on the East by the property of Suruchi Bunder on the West by the property of Tyab Essack, on the North by the Valpakhyadi Road and on the South

SALE BY AUCTION

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medowas Street, Fort.

OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME RARE CHANCE TO CINEMA PROPRIETORS, AND INTENDING 'ORGANISERS' OF CINEMA COMPANIES.

AUCTION SALE OF THE NAME AND GOODWILL OF CITY'S OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CINEMA "AMERICA INDIA."

On **THURSDAY**, the 5th **May**, 1917, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. **GANDHI & Co.**, will, by order of **Pestonji B. Mehta, Esq.**, the Proprietor of "America India," Cinematograph, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 52, Medowas Street, Fort. The Name and Goodwill of "America India" Cinematograph.

Written offers communicated to the undersigned before the day of sale will be carefully considered.

P.S.—This offers a very rare and unique chance to Cinema Proprietors, who are disposed to have a "lucky name" for their Cinema as well as to those who have to shift from their present sites and organize new theatres on expiration of the term of lease.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers,
Bombay, 4th **May**, 1917.

J S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

by the Novorogi Hill Road and bearing Street No. 207 and 2.

LOT NO. 2.

ON THURSDAY, the 26th July, 1917, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) on PREMISES, Nos. 207 and 2, advertised above, a piece or parcel of Faserandi land or ground with the message, tenement, situate lying and being without the Fort wall of Penang, at Menangkaya, measuring in length 10 ft and 10 inches in breadth and 74 ft. in length, be the same little more or less and bounded on the North by the house of Hajah Yusoff, on the East by the house of Hajj Aseem Noorani, on the South by the house of Halai Memon Jamatkathna, on the East by the sweeper's passage and on the West by the passage of the house of Aseem under 'B' Ward No. 2397 and Street No. 467-71.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Messrs, Tsybji Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys for the said Receiver, at their office at 135, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY

SALE OF PARTLY DAMAGED MACHINE
BALEDED HAY.
 Under instructions from the Embarkation Supply Officer, Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th July, 1917, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the Government Grain Depot, behind the Reay Road Station, Tank Bunder, Mazagon.
 A large quantity of partly damaged machine baled hay: the packing of which is of two kinds, viz.:—240 lbs. and 80 lbs. in a bale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
 Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th July, 1917.

BENNETT & CO.
 NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT OF COLLECTING TOLL AT THE SION AND MAHIM CAUSWAYS.
 Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, under instruction from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, sell by Public Auction

tion, the above right, at 3 p.m. (B. 10.)
MORROW THURSDAY, the 5th July 1917,
 at the office of the Auctioneer and Collector, on
 the ground floor of the Municipal Buildings.
 Particulars and conditions of sale may be
 obtained at the Office of the Municipal Com-
 missioner, or from the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE DHOTIES.
TO-MORROW THURSDAY the 5th instant
 at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT &
 Co., Public Auctioneers, at their Rooms
 on account of the underwriters:—
 Ex. S. S. "Exeter."
 No. 7843-58. "Exeter" each 150
 white dhoties, 48 in. by 4.10, 4.11,
 +12 yards.

On **SATURDAY**, the 7th instant at 3.30
 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co.,
 sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a
 quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.
 At 2 p.m., (S.T.),

- 1 Second hand rubber tyre'd planquin
 office shagreen.
- 1 Second hand glass fronted miniature
 office brougham.
- 1 Second hand rubber tyre'd victoria.
- 1 Gray Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & Co.,
 Bombay, 4th July, 1917.

AUCTION SALE OF A QUANTITY OF BOXES, TINS, SPAREWOOD, ROPE, TRADE GUNNY, GRAINS FOR ANIMALS, ETC., AT A WAREHOUSE, ALEXANDRIA, ON FRIDAY, 10TH JULY.
By order of the Embarkation Supply Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. H. Gifford & Co., Ltd., TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 5th day of July, 1917, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), sell by public auction, for cash, the following:-
Boxes (entrance from P. M.), Alexandria, a quantity of Boxes, Tins, Sparewood, Rope, Trade Gunny, Grains for Animals, etc., etc.
Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed within 3 days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE ON TUESDAY, THE 10TH JULY, 1917, AT 2.30 P.M. (S. T.).
ON TUESDAY, the 10th day of July, 1917, at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. H. Gifford & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the Bungalow opposite the Bombay

Chyranah, Waudy Road, Fort. Very valuable and handsome teakwood furniture, carved household furniture by Dewji Canji and other makers, comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner wagons, dumbwaiters, metalstef, rich glass and crockeryware, large Treacher's ice chest, tapestry, upholstered drawing room suite, handsome cabinets, cornish and handsome woodwork, large drawing room clock striking hours, tiled top and plain teapots, marble top tables, rich carpets, table ornaments, China jars, Colliard and Colliard's harmonium, glass piano, folding harmonium, rolled top writing table, microscope by C. Collins, London, large safe with gown, pressing machine, single and double bedsteads, bedsteads, glass pictures and stand, trunks, chest of drawers, book cases, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, sofas, etc., etc.

The property of Revd. C. D. T. Mason.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th July, 1917.

MENESSE & CO.
14, MUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF EMPTY PAINT AND OIL CASKS, WOOD SCANTLINGS, TIN CUTTINGS, ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th July, 1917, at 3 p.m. at the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon.

A large quantity of empty paint and oil casks, old wood scantlings, tin cuttings, &c.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th July, 1917.

Dr. C. BISON'S SELF-PROTECTOR.

Fill up the lost and destroyed vitality, strengthens the nerves, rebuilds the worn-out constitution, and thus makes the living real from unpleasant and tired life. Rs. 2

AMERICAN MEDICO OFFICE,
22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ADVERTISEMENT AND
SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words), 5 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.
Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short advertisement Columns—Two annas per line, or Rs. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Meadows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local — Rs. 30 per annum
Up-country — Rs. 35 per annum.
Half-yearly quarterly or monthly
Payable in advance.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1893. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaladas Laladas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

ARE YOU IN THE MARKET FOR A TYPEWRITER? If so, we will sell you the machine of your choice. We do not try to dictate what machine you shall purchase. We cheerfully give you any information you may desire and guarantee satisfaction. We carry in stock all the leading Makes and can serve you promptly. We give a written Guarantee with every machine we sell. Our prices place the machines within the reach of all. We can make you a saving of from thirty-five to sixty per cent. on the original price. Investigate to-day.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co.,
36, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
Tele: "Writertype."

WANTED—PATIENTS suffering from all forms of Leucoderma and patches, etc. Perfect cure within a month. Full course of treatment Rs. 30 only. Write for particulars and trial. THE EASTERN MEDICINE STORE, 77, Durga Ch. Mitter St., Calcutta. 695

WANTED GUARDIANS to APPLY for Prospects of the National Medical College of India. Fee Rs. 3 only per month. Teaches the full course. Scholarships offered Rs. 50 and 40 (matrics) 30 and 25 (non-matrics). Apply to DEAN, 301, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. 5114

JOB PRINTING—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Meadows Street, Fort.

EDUCATIONAL.

B. G. DESAI'S MATRICULATION CLASS—English, Mathematics. Commenced 1st July. Meeting daily (7-30 to 9 a.m.). Chanda Ramjee Girls' School, Bombay. 8743

FRUITS.

ORDERS Registered for Apples in August 9 lbs. nett for Rs. 3-8. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar P.O. Kulu—Punjab. 8761

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for Prompt, Reliable and High Class Repair at lowest rates under personal supervision of our expert Automobile Engineer from London. Guarantee entire satisfaction. Motor Cars for sale and for hire. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES & MOTOR TRANSPORT CO., Ltd., Hughes Road, Chawpatty, Bombay. 876

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—For employment in a Mofussil Mill for the posts of Clerks, two or three GRADUATES or UNDER-GRADUATES on a starting salary of Rs. 40, per mensem. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 925, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8716

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An ENGINEER well-up in handling Ether Ice Machines. Permanent job. Decent salary. Apply to Box No. 937, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8758

WANTED—A GRADUATE strong in English. One who can draw up fine speeches and knowing law will be preferred. Apply with testimonials stating salary to Box No. 936, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8756

WANTED—AGENTS for the New Japan Phenyle, Varnish, Turpentine, and Bel-tel. Manufacturer: R. G. Poongani. See our Sole Agents: N. MOOLJI & Co., Sandhurst Road, Bhimji Poonji Building, Dongre, Post No. 9. 8744

WANTED—For the Medical Department of the British East Africa Protectorate:—(a) ASSISTANT SURGEONS, Salary Rs. 300 per mensem each; (b) SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS, Salary Rs. 130 to Rs. 150 per mensem each, according to qualifications. Period of engagement is three years. For further particulars apply in writing only with copies of certificate and diploma to:—MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents in India, East African Protectorates, Nicol Road, Bombay. 8759

WANTED—An European experienced and capable man to take the charge of Stevedoring Department, with perfect knowledge of measuring and to give capacity of loading of all kinds of Cargo. He shall also be experienced in discharging and loading of Railway materials and heavy lifts. Ship-masters or Chief Officers will be preferred. An agreement of three years will be made. Write with testimonials and salary required, to Box No. 929, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8727

WANTED

WANTED—A HORSE, young and sound going in harness. Apply S. F. BILIMORIA, Hughes Road. 8740

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT as a TEACHER by a graduate with Sanskrit. Apply stating terms to Box No. 934, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8753

WANTED—POST by an energetic experienced teacher, studied upto B.A., with French and English. Write to Box No. 939, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8770

WANTED—PRIVATE TUITIONS by experienced teacher failed B.A., strong in Sanskrit and Mathematics. Apply DECCAN GENERAL AGENCY, Nowrojee Street, Bombay, No. 2. 8773

WANTED—TUITIONS by an experienced Hindu graduate strong in English and Mathematics. Best as a companion to youths. Write to Box No. 923, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8726

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Meadows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—Good TUITIONS by two experienced under-graduates one strong in Mathematics and Sanskrit and the other in Mathematics and Persian. Very good references. Apply with terms to Box No. 935, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8754

FREE from usual Fees, a Help and Blessing. A rare opportunity to those desirous of passing the Senior Cambridge Examination. EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL has formed a New Batch for the December Exam., and Pupils will be admitted in it at Half Fees till the end of May. Anxious Students (and those who were quoted high Fees) should call on the Principal, at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS' COMMITTEE, GRANT-IN-AID APPLICATIONS.—The Committee desires that all applications for fresh registration for "Grant-in-Aid" (which have to be made on prescribed forms) or for revision of the existing grants, from Private Primary schools, should be sent in July for each year. The applications should accordingly be sent so as to reach the undersigned by the 31st of July 1917. Applications coming later will not be considered for grants for 1917-18. SECRETARY, Schools' Committee, the Schools Committee's Office, Municipal Offices, Bombay, 30th June, 1917. 8764

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A PETROL GAS PLANT for about 50 lights. Apply to Box No. 940, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8771

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES: Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—Two second-hand Wolff's Patent Compound Condensing Superheated Steam Locomotives of 420 I.H.P. each (class V. K. 14), with removable corrugated furnaces and tubes, extended furnaces with Mechanical Stokers, Surface Condensers with Edward's Air Pumps. Boiler pressure 215 lbs. per square inch. Induced draught fan and Iron Chimney. Apply to the INDIAN CEMENT CO., LTD., Narsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 8729

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—TAME ORANG OUTANG (Ban Manoo); English sheep. "H." 68/11 Ballygunge Circular Road, Calcutta. 8757

FOR SALE—GREY WALTER GELDING 14-3, age six, very smart and showy, perfectly quiet and confidential in harness, to be seen by appointment at W. STEPHENS & SONS, Girgaum. 8762

FOR SALE—A Dk. Bay Water thoroughly broken to harness, good in looks and condition. Open to trial. Apply to Box No. 938, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8760

FOR SALE—One five seater, four cylinder MOTOR CAR by Paige 16-20 H.P. in excellent working order. Price Rs. 3,500 or offer. Apply to NUSSEER-WANJI SORABJI, 94, Main Street, Poona. 8772

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—A BUNGALOW at Bandra No. 45 Kane Road, facing the Sea. Apply to H.H.W., c/o Messrs. King, King & Co., Bombay. 8696

TO BE LET—To HINDUS only Flats on the Hughes Road, Choupaty. Apply to SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR, Choupaty Road. 8774

"BOLALI CAMP" VIEW—TO LET from 1st July. Apply to Mr. CAMA, c/o the "Chronicle" office, Meadows Street.

TO LET—FOR HINDOOS only 2nd Floor of Kennedy House near Kennedy bridge with E.L. & F. from 1/8/17. Apply PRANJIVANDAS c/o Breus & Co., Fort. 8755

TO LET—At Andheri, Marzbanabad Road, a storied BUNGALOW immediately. Excellent and healthy situation. Rent Rs. 150 a month. Apply to Messrs. KANGA and SAYANI, Solicitors, Bombay. 8763

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership subsisting between the undersigned KAVASI PRSTOMJI DALAL and NOWROJI RUSTOMJI BILIMORIA for carrying on the concern known as the Parsi High School, Panchgani, has been dissolved by mutual consent as from the 1st day of June, 1917, and that the said concern from the said date is being carried on under the same name and style by the said Nowroji Rustomji BILIMORIA as sole proprietor and principal thereof. All debts due to and owing by the said late partnership will be received and paid respectively by the said Nowroji Rustomji BILIMORIA alone.

Dated at Panchgani this 18th day of June, 1917.
K. P. DALAL,
N. R. BILIMORIA.
8767

NOTICE.

I, the undersigned do hereby inform all I am concerned that for upwards of 14 years I was doing business in Partnership with my father Mr. Makomedally Akberally in hardware and Timber, etc., as local dealers and Government contractors in Military and Civil P. W. D. holding our shop in 55 and 56, Main Street, Poona Camp.

It is a period of one year that I have been separated with the partnership of my father and opened a new shop at 1154, Exhibition Road, near Lodi's Road, Poona Camp carrying out all my business independently.

TAHERSHOH MAHOMEDALLY.

COTTON FIRES AT COLABA, 1917.

REWARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, believing that the fire at Colaba are due to incendiarism, offer a reward of Rs. 15,000 to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the guilty person or persons concerned.

By order of the Committee,
A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.
Bombay Fire Insurance Association. 7998

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

WITH effect from 1st July next, the rate of interest allowed on Savings Bank accounts will be increased to 4 per cent. until further notice.

E. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 21st June, 1917. 8617

PUBLIC NOTICES

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

WAR LOAN LOTTERY.

THE DRAWING of Tickets will commence at the Town Hall at 3-30 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant.

E. F. LANCE,
Actg. Secretary.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1917. 8776

RUSSIAN 1917 5 P.C. LIBERTY LOAN.

(ISSUED AT 85 AND REDEEMABLE AT PAR.)

SUBSCRIPTION to the above Loan is now open and will continue until the 28th of July.

The Russian 5 per cent. Liberty Loan is issued for an unlimited amount and is not convertible before 1927.

Issued price 100s. 85 per 100s. 100 nominal and bears interest at 5 per cent. free of all Russian taxes.

Will be repaid in full at par by the end of 55 years of yearly drawings beginning from December 1922.

Coupons payable half-yearly in March and September.

4. Candidates Asiatic Bank, Bombay, now accept applications for this Loan, will transmit same to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission and will quote special rates for favourable rates for Russian Exchange besides giving subscribers every facility in the way of advances against the bonds.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, Bombay. 8769

ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION for conferring Degrees will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Convocation Hall of the University on TUESDAY, the 21st August, 1917, at 5-45 p.m.

2. Candidates entitled to degrees and desirous of receiving the same on the occasion, are required, under General Regulation No. 50, to send in their applications so as to reach the Registrar not later than 5-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 1st August 1917. No special form of application is prescribed by the Regulations. Office if candidates make their applications on half a sheet of foolscap size paper.

3. Candidates who do not send in any application whereof these applications are received after the expiry of the time specified above will not be permitted to take their degrees at the Convocation.

4. Candidates who wish to receive their degrees in person are requested to be in attendance at the University Buildings at 4 p.m. punctually on the Convocation day. Candidates must provide themselves with gowns and hoods.

5. Every applicant for admission to a degree "in absentia" must specify the grounds on which he is entitled to be admitted by the prescribed fee of Rs. 10. The amount of the fee will be refunded in the event of the application being disallowed. No such application will be considered unless it is accompanied by the prescribed form.

By order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 28th June, 1917. 8765

NOTICE.

TO BE LET.

A BUNGALOW on the Chinchpugli Parel Tank Road, No. 29, Bombay, on the Hill with the accommodation of 2 Side Rooms, the Middle Hall (Drawing Room) with big Verandah on the front and back with a big porch on which stands a spacious Bed Room with ten windows on all four sides affording a view of Kuria, Mahalaxmi, Bandra, Bombay and all surroundings. The Bungalow has got a large garden with a compound of 17,000 yards well furnished with fruit trees, Alphonso, Pines, Mangoes, etc., flowers of varieties with pots. A small double storied open air Tea House, Kitchen, Stable, accommodating 2 horses, carriages and cycles, servants' outhouses, store rooms, closets and privies. The rent will be Rs. 225 per month including the use of fruits and flowers, etc., a the compound; otherwise Rs. 200 per mensem excluding the use of fruits and flowers. The Bungalow belongs to late Dr. J. H. W. who was Health Officer Bombay Municipality. Please apply to H.H.W., c/o Messrs. KING KING and Co., Post Box 110, Bombay. 8697

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. H. B. MADA of Bombay Christian inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person or persons having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Forns land or ground situate lying and being at Dhurav, near Mahim in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8559 square yards, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 175, 177 and 229, New No. 3294, Old Survey No. 514, 516-519 and New Survey No. 1811, together with the messuages, tenements and other buildings standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 3067 (1) (2) (3), 3072, 3073 (1) (2) and Street Nos. 531, 531B, 531C, 532, 533, 534, 535A, 535, 535A, 535B, 537 and 537B, all which premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North partly by the property of Bhagvandas Murlidhar, partly by a passage and partly by the New Parbhadevi Road, on or towards the South partly by the property of the Crown Mills, partly by the private temple belonging to the Vendor and by a passage 5 feet wide leading from the New Parbhadevi Road to the said temple and partly by the New Parbhadevi Road, on or towards the East partly by the property of Bhagvandas Murlidhar and partly by the property of Basivandas Harijandas and Bhagvandas Murlidhar and on or towards the West by the New Parbhadevi Road aforesaid.

Dated this 3rd day of July, 1917.

SMITHIAN BYRNE & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase from Mr. SAYAJI NAGUJI, the belowmentioned property:—
All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, lien, inheritance, trust, gift, sale, easement or otherwise howsoever, are required to make known the same in writing to the undersigned at their office at 5, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise all such claims, if any, will be deemed to be waived and the persons setting up such claims will be precluded therefrom, and the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claims or claim.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or part formerly called Akheidawady but now known as Angria's Part situate lying and being at New Parbhadevi Road at Mahim, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 32,396 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 175, 177 and 229, New No. 3294, Old Survey No. 514, 516-519 and New Survey No. 1811, together with the messuages, tenements and other buildings standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 3067 (1) (2) (3), 3072, 3073 (1) (2) and Street Nos. 531, 531B, 531C, 532, 533, 534, 535A, 535, 535A, 535B, 537 and 537B, all which premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North partly by the property of Bhagvandas Murlidhar, partly by a passage and partly by the New Parbhadevi Road, on or towards the South partly by the property of the Crown Mills, partly by the private temple belonging to the Vendor and by a passage 5 feet wide leading from the New Parbhadevi Road to the said temple and partly by the New Parbhadevi Road, on or towards the East partly by the property of Bhagvandas Murlidhar and partly by the property of Basivandas Harijandas and Bhagvandas Murlidhar and on or towards the West by the New Parbhadevi Road aforesaid.

Dated this 3rd day of July, 1917.

JAMSEDDIE RUSTOMJEE & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ANANDRAO BALKRISHNA RAWOOT and his mother BHIKOOBAI, widow of the late Balkrishna Narayan Rawoot both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim or demand against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, lien, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, at their office in Cama Building, Medow Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof; otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and if there be any the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Girgaum Khota's court, outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 242 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 204, New No. 158, Old Survey No. 546 and New Survey No. 7784 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1081, Street No. 28 and bounded on the East by the public passage on the West by the property of J. M. D'Lima and on the North by the property of Vasantrao Sakharan and on the South by the property of Laxman Govind.

Dated this 2nd day of July 1917.

JEHANGIR MEHTA AND SOMJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market

To-Night THE TOPICAL BUDGET

Latest World's News in Pictures

"A SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER"

A Distinctly Human Story Clean and Beautiful.

"FATTY'S PLUCKY PUP"

A two reel keystone screaming comic featuring "FATTY" the screen star. Thirty minutes of healthy laughter.

7-0 Thrice Nightly 10-30 3-45

USUAL HALF RATES.

The Most Astounding Serial in Bombay.

AT THE

NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA

THE

MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY

55,000 Feet Long.

First Instalment 10,000 Feet

Commencing Sat. 30th June.

This serial has made out such an extraordinary mark in Cinema

Lovers that to speak anything

more in praise of it is to yield

refined Gold and paint the Lily.

RATES HALF ONLY.

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY

PRIZE MATINEES AT 3 and 5.

AND

EVERY NIGHT

AT 7, 9 AND 11 (S. T.).

NEW SANDHURST ROAD.

Telephone No. 2417.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-NIGHT

"SHIELDING SHADOW"

13th and 14th Episodes.

THE ROYAL ARTILLARY.

British Official War Film.

TOOTH ACHE

A new Mutt and Jeff

Series of cartoons.

THROUGH 'QUERCY'

A City of France.

COLOURED.

"BUSTING THE BEANERY"

COMIC.

Absolutely the finest Programme in Bombay.

LAMINGTON ROAD.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.

NIGHTLY AT 6-45 & 10.

GREAT CINEMA HIT:

TWO DETECTIVE DRAMAS.

AMUSEMENTS.

Of all the serials running at present in the various shows in Bombay, the most unique and unprecedented serial, commenced this week, at the

WEST END CINEMA

in the all-powerful, wonderful, forceful 60,000 feet photoplay;

"THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY."

It is the triumph of the American Film Company.

A serial with an all-star cast, with the handsomest American Irving Cummings, the leading Actor in the vigorous Masculine role of the Hero; the beautiful star Lottie Pickford, the idol of the Cinema world, is the sweet dainty Heroine.

An absolutely charming story that keeps you on the qui vive every minute of your time.

Opening eight parts this week—8,000 feet.

Time and Prices as usual.

LADIES ADMITTED AT HALF RATES.

To-night ——— To-night Commences

The Greatest—the Best and the first

SPANISH LOVE SERIAL

AT THE BOMBAY'S LEADING CINEMA,

ELDORADO

Justice—32,000 feet.—Justice

or

Barcelona and her Mystries.

To-night ——— To-night

I take my Revenge

You will be unanimous in your praise

Love—Hate—Surprise—Revenge—Tragedy

David Roscoe, falsely accused, will be sentenced and deported into exile—What will become of his poor widowed Mother? What of his loving sweetheart Clara??

TO-NIGHT "JUSTICE"

EVERY NIGHT: 1 Waterproof at 7 p.m. Show.

UNIVERSAL



PROGRAMME

is the Greatest on Earth and we need say that

COMPARE

The full Universal Programme with any other and you will acknowledge its absolute supremacy from the standpoint of

POPULARITY AND PROFIT.

It has been the Salvation of Many a Showmen in all parts of the world.

THEN WHY NOT YOURS?

For further particulars, apply to

Universal Film Manufacturing Co.

"Heera House," Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

Build-up YOUR HEALTH with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.

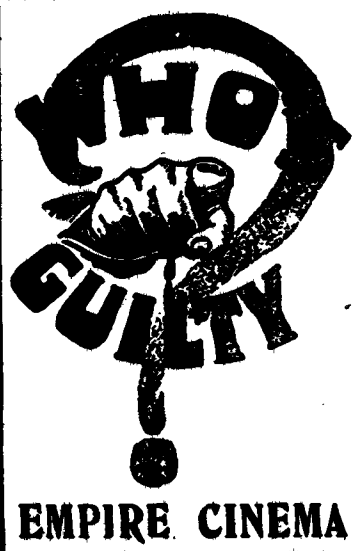
SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, Eruptions, RHEUMATISM, the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD. It has stood the test of 50 YEARS. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE CINEMA

BOMBAY'S LARGEST AND MOST PALATIAL PICTURE HOUSE
SITUATED IN VICTORIA SQUARE, BORI BUNDER, BOMBAY'S HUB CENTRE.
TRAMS FROM ALL OVER THE CITY STOP AT THE DOOR.



The Greatest Series of Life Dramas ever shown
"WHO'S GUILTY?" by Mrs. Wilson Woodrow.
This week's Problem.
THE WEAKER STRAIN.
The 9th Story from
"WHO'S GUILTY?"
Will you find for yourself this time
"WHO'S GUILTY?"
The most interesting of the past Series.
THE PROGRESS OF FRENCH SCIENCE
In the cause of the Glorious Wounded of France.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

BOMBAY'S PREMIER PLACE OF AMUSEMENT 6-30 AND 10 P.M.
An evening with the world's greatest comedian

ALL CHAPLIN PROGRAMME
CHARLIE CHAPLIN WEEK

CHARLIE in "Lightning and Thunder"
CHARLIE "in the Park"
CHARLIE "By The Sea"
CHARLIE "What Might Have Been"
CHARLIE at the THEATRE.

NEXT SATURDAY 7TH JULY AT 9-30 P.M.
Return of Famous Illusionist.

Maurice E. Bandman presents the World Famous Chinese Conjurer.

CHUNG LING SOO

In a performance of Oriental Splendour and Weird Mysticism
Assisted by Miss SUEE SEEN and FULL LONDON COMPANY.
Plan now open at ROSE & Co.

A VERY BIG OFF MYSTERY ATTRACTION
THE ENTERTAINMENT THAT MARKS A NEW EPOCH AND SETS A NEW STANDARD.
The only entertainment that offers (75) War Loan Bond and Postal Certs. free of cost to those who enjoy it!

OLYMPIA CINEMA.

SANDHURST ROAD.
Time and Prices as usual

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, July 3.

The monsoon has weakened in north-west India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Gujarat, Central India, Central Provinces and Konkan; local in Burma, south-east Rajputana, South Hyderabad and east Madras coast.

The principal amounts are:—Kyanpur three inches, Rangoon one, Gauhati and Silehar four; Teshpur two; Darjeeling one and half; Cox's Bazar three; Jessore four; Berhampore and Jalpaiguri two; Sambalpur one; Chaitassa Gorakhpur, Lucknow and Dehra Dun, one and half; Benares, Mainpur three; Agra, Mussoorie and Mount Abu two; Veraval one and half; Sutta one; Neemuch, Raipur, Hoshangabad and Seeni two; Saur, Jubbulpore and Pachmarhi four; Chanda one and half and Nagpur one.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in south of the peninsula.

WEATHER IN CUTCH.

(From a Correspondent.)

It rained best in the whole Cutch District. All these ponds were overflooded in Tera. The poor farmers who generally depend on cultivation and field products are greatly rejoicing. The climate is good, the best products are expected if it is yet raining timely. The weather is still cloudy.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. July 17, 1917	Total to 8 a.m. July 17, 1917	June 1916	July 1915
Colaba (Observatory)	0.08	15.62	23.65	40.46
Fort (St. Geo's Hospital)	0.08	17.08	21.12	37.29
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital)	0.13	16.98	20.91	38.27
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0.10	16.92	22.47	43.26
Kemp and Co., Cumballa Hill.	..	..	..	..

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 3rd July 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.
(The Punjab.—Rainfall has been local in the east Punjab. Hissar had 0.37in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the east Punjab and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect except in Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Mainpur has had 2.84in., Cawnpore 0.46in. and Allahabad 0.69in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Temperature is in defect.

Sindh and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Rajputana. Rajpur has had 0.46in., Kotah 0.39in., and Mount Abu 2.38in. Skies are heavily clouded in lower Sind and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual and temperature is in defect. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is below normal in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bhuj has had 0.33in., Dwarka 0.17in., Veraval 1.32in., Surat 0.20in., Deesa 1.20in., Neemuch 1.32in. and Indore 0.40in. Skies are generally heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in Central India West and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jabalpur has had 4.16in., Saugor 2.37in., Hoshangabad 1.75in., Khandwa 0.18in., Akola 0.18in., Amraoti 0.20in., Nagpur 0.38, Chanda 1.27in., and Raipur 2.40in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Ratnagiri has had 0.49in., Mormugao 0.20in. and Karwar 0.29in. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports 0.12in. of rain and Hyderabad 0.34in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. General Remarks.—The monsoon is vigorous in the central parts of the country. Rainfall has increased in that region as well as in the United Provinces and south-east Madras but decreased considerably in north-west India and to some extent in Gujarat and Kathiawar and the Konkan; it has been nearly general in the Konkan, Gujarat, Kathiawar, east Rajputana, Central India West, the Central and United Provinces and south-east Madras and local in the east Punjab. Some showers have occurred in Hyderabad, the Bombay Deccan

and Malabar. High seas and fairly strong winds continue in the north-east Arabian Sea. Nearly general rain is likely in Central India West, the Central and United Provinces and the Konkan, local rain in Hyderabad, Gujarat, Rajputana, the Bombay Deccan, Malabar and south-east Madras and some showers in the Punjab and Kathiawar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a.m. ON TUESDAY, the 3rd of July 1917.

STATIONS	Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	S. A. M.	Temp. in shade	Humid- ity	Rainfall.	Departure, Jan to date
PHILADELPHIA—							
Central	91.9	85.8	8	74	0	0	0.00
East (2nd July)	91.9	85.8	8	74	0	0	0.00
West	91.9	85.8	8	74	0	0	0.00
East (2nd July)	91.9	85.8	8	74	0	0	0.00
West	91.9	85.8	8	74	0	0	0.00
PHILADELPHIA—							
Central	92.2	77.2	72	55	2.29	1.64	+1.64
East last	92.2	77.2	72	55	2.29	1.64	+1.64
West	92.2	77.2	72	55	2.29	1.64	+1.64
Central	92.2	77.2	72	55	2.29	1.64	+1.64
East	92.2	77.2	72	55	2.29	1.64	+1.64
West	92.2	77.2	72	55	2.29	1.64	+1.64
PHILADELPHIA—							
Central	92.2	77.2	72	55	2.29	1.64	+1.64
East	92.2	77.2	72	55	2.29	1.64	+1.64
West	92.2	77.2	72	55	2.29	1.64	+1.64
PHILADELPHIA—							
Central	92.2	77.2	72	55	2.29	1.64	+1.64
East	92.2	77.2	72	55	2.29	1.64	+1.64
West	92.2	77.2	72	55	2.29	1.64	+1.64

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 2nd.	
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Imports	19,45
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	27.50
Futures all are same as last.	Fixed prices.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 2nd.	
Month.	To-day's opening price.
July	18.55
Aug.	18.55
Sept.	18.55
Oct.	18.55
Nov.	18.55
Dec.	18.55
Jan.	18.55
Feb.	18.55
Mar.	18.55
Apr.	18.55
May	18.55
June	18.55
July	18.55

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 2nd.	
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	4,000
Export to New York	22 30-37
Spot Cotton at New York	22 30-37
Future at New York	22 30-37
New York New Orleans closed Wednesday 4th July.	22 30-37

DISCONTINUOUS MARKETS.

London, July 2nd.	
Wheat	80/8
Barley	70/8
Beans	60/8
Peas	60/8
Mustard	60/8
Linseed	60/8
Sugar	60/8
Coffee	60/8
Tea	60/8
Spices	60/8
Gold	60/8
Silver	60/8
Exchange	60/8
Commodities	60/8
Metals	60/8
Textiles	60/8
Leather	60/8
Wool	60/8
Grains	60/8
Oil	60/8
Staples	60/8
General	60/8
Various	60/8
Others	60/8

BUREAU REPORT.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

The United States Department of Agriculture in its report on the Cotton Crop estimates the condition of the crop as 70.3 per cent.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

BUREAU REPORT.

BOMBAY, July 3.
Average condition of the crop for May and June since 1907.

Year.	To 25th May.	To 25th June.
1917	69.5	70.8
1916	77.5	81.1
1915	80.3	80.3
1914	74.3	79.5
1913	70.1	70.1
1912	70.9	80.4
1911	97.8	85.2
1910	82.0	80.7
1909	81.1	74.6
1908	70.7	81.2
1907	70.7	72.0

The Bureau Report received to-day gives a condition of 70.3 per cent. against 81.1 per cent. last year, and a ten-years' average of 79.9 per cent. The acreage is given as 34,000 against 35,904,000 last year, a decrease of just under 6 per cent. There is a slight improvement of 0.5 per cent. in the condition since the previous report. The sharp decline in New York after the publication of the above is a surprise, and is probably due to the Report being rather better than was expected in the last ten years and the acreage is much like 1912. In that year however the June condition was 80.4 and the September condition 80.6, the crop being 14,107,000 bales with excellent weather throughout.

The local market reopened this morning after having been closed practically since 3.30 p.m. on Saturday. Fine Broach July was quoted Rs. 513 and Good Broach April Rs. 518. Fluctuations occurred, particularly in New Crop Broach, which declined to Rs. 514 and afterwards advanced to Rs. 520. At Colaba the market was steadier and Fine Broach July was done at Rs. 519, while New Crop Good Broach April changed hands on Bombay Cotton Trade Association terms at Rs. 534 and Rs. 535. Closing quotations were as under the rate for Good Broach being the basis for quotation on Bombay Cotton Exchange terms. A fair business was done to-day in contracts, and the tone of the market at the close was steady.

There has been a moderate demand for ready cotton both by exporters and mills.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

OLD CROP.	
Fine Broach	July
Fine Broach	Aug.
Fine Broach	Sept.
Fine Broach	Oct.
Fine Broach	Nov.
Fine Broach	Dec.
Fine Broach	Jan.
Fine Broach	Feb.
Fine Broach	Mar.
Fine Broach	Apr.
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 14th Sud of Ashad, 1917.
Mahomedan: 19th of Rajman, 1335.
Parsi: 27th of Deh, 1286.
Sunrise: 6h. 5m. Sunset: 7h. 20m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

Mails for Laurens Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 5.

Seaman Bombay Chess Club, 5th Annual General Meeting, Medora Street, 6-15 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 6.

Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. Registered letters will be accepted up to 2 p.m. and parcels up to 1 p.m.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10-0 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: 6-30 and 10 p.m.—Battle of the Alps.

Empire Cinema: 4-30, 6-30, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m.
"Who is Guilty Series?"

Mildred Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 6-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

New Alhambra Cinema Sandhurst Road, 7-15, 9, 10-45.

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POONA RIFLES.

POONA, July 3.

586. Transfer.—No. 242, Pte. J. Rodgers is transferred from "B" Coy. to Ahmednagar Detachment.

No. 384, Pte. F. L. Gordon is transferred from Sholapur Detachment to Poona.

No. 272, Pte. K. E. Jagirani is transferred from "B" Coy. to Bombay Detachment.

No. Pte. A. J. Santanaria is transferred from Jalgaon Detachment to Bombay Detachment.

587. Range.—Officers are detailed for range duty as under:—

Mondays.—Captain W. Burns.
Tuesdays.—Captain R. S. Cree Brown.

Wednesdays.—2nd-Lieut. H. E. H. Pratt.
Thursdays.—2nd-Lieut. H. C. Howie.

Fridays.—Lieut. M. Stuart.
Saturdays.—Lieut. T. W. K. Hider.

588. Decrease.—The undermentioned are struck off the strength of the Corps from this date:—

No. 513, Pte. Dadwell H. S. "B" Coy. Transferred to Bombay Artillery, Kirkee.

No. Cadet Debn B. S. Deolali Dett. Transferred to 1st B. B. & C. I. Rifles.

No. 466, Cadet Claudius C. D. Ahmednagar Dett. is transferred to Nagpur Rifles.

589. Range.—The Rifle Range is allotted to "A" Coy. as under:—

Thursday, the 5th; Friday, the 6th; and Saturday, the 7th.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Captain, Adjutant, Poona Rifles.

NOTICE.

A meeting of members of the Tennis Club will be held on Friday, the 6th instant, at 7 p.m.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Rifles, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15.

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. on Friday the 6th instant, instead of on Thursday, the 5th. Registered letters will be accepted up to 2 p.m. and parcels up to 1 p.m. on that day. Postings at the Town Sub-Office must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

HINDU MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The foundation of the Hindu Missionary Society will be laid on Thursday, the 5th instant (Full Moon Day). There will be two functions on the same day. From 11-45 a.m. to 1 p.m. opening ceremony and a discourse on the Gita VI. 5; in the evening from 6-30 to 8 a lecture by Mr. G. B. Vaidya on "The Empire of Hindustan." The meetings are open to the public and will be held at Hira Bag Hall, C. P. Tank Road.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Seven attacks and five deaths occurred from plague on Tuesday, the 3rd. The Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Rifles, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15.

SENTENCE ON EX-MANAGER OF STEEL EQUIPMENT CO.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Deputy Inspector Fitzgerald charged G. W. Brough Clegg, a European, late manager of the Steel Equipment Co., with cheating Miss Hewett of the United Free Church Mission School on the 18th March 1915, and thereby dishonestly inducing her to deliver a cheque for Rs. 870; and also with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 63. Inspector Fuller conducted the prosecution and Mr. P. N. Godinho defended. The facts of the case have already appeared in these columns.

The Magistrate, in delivering judgment, said the accused had acted in this case in a manner in which an honest man would not act. The first thing for him to consider was whether at the time of receiving the order and the cheque the accused had any dishonest intentions; if he had not, then the Court would not be justified in convicting him. There was no doubt that the accused put the cheque into his account. But a charge of criminal breach of trust could not be brought against the accused on the evidence before the Court. The Court thought that although the accused was not quite above-board in his methods, his conduct did not come within the purview of criminal law. The accused was acquitted.

CONVICTION IN SECOND CASE.

In the second case of criminal breach of trust as a servant, the Magistrate said as far as the evidence was concerned it was taking the word of Alfred against that of the accused. Although the accused had suggested that Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co. had lost a good deal of money over the business of the Steel Equipment Company and that they had animosity against the accused, the Court thought there was not foundation for this statement. He had tried his best to find the accused innocent, said the Magistrate, but he could not. Considering all things, he convicted the accused.

Mr. Godinho asked for an appealable fine and the Court sentenced the accused to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 201.

THEFT OF GOVERNMENT HAY.

PORT TRUST EMPLOYEE GETS SIX WEEKS' HARD LABOUR.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Deputy Inspector Mayne charged Raymond Ramskill, a European supervisor employed in Bombay Port Trust, with theft of hay valued at Rs. 15 belonging to Government. Captain Arthur St. John Wright of the S. & T. Corps stated in his evidence that some carts with the hay were stopped by the Police at the gates of the Alexandra Docks and when he examined the carts he found that the bales belonged to Government. The total weight of the hay was 22 maunds.

Two women witnesses stated that they purchased the hay at the rate of Rs. 2 per cart. The temporary passes which they had been given were refused by the gatekeeper.

ACCUSED PLEADS GUILTY AND IMPLICATES ANOTHER.

The accused, who pleaded guilty to the charge, put in two letters from Sergt. Avron, who is in charge of the Government hay, implicating him.

Capt Wright pressed for an exemplary sentence.

In delivering judgment, the magistrate observed that according to the gatekeeper's evidence the accused had offered him Rs. 2 to allow the hay carts through the gates. The accused had covered the hay with sweepings in order to hide it but he had no right to take away the sweepings, as they were sold to another person. It was also clear from the evidence of the women that they had paid the accused Rs. 2 per cart. The letters which the accused had put in showed clearly that Sergt. Avron was also implicated with the accused in the transaction, but the Court left it to the Military authorities to go into the matter. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

INSANITARY AREAS IN BOMBAY.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST SCHEMES.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, Mr. J. P. Orr presiding. The Chairman asked the Board to decide the manner in which the improvement of insanitary areas should be taken up. There was a surplus of Rs. 125 lakhs for this purpose. The Improvements Committee had suggested that they should begin tackling insanitary areas by amending the Act. He, however, was of opinion that they should for the sake of gaining experience tackle certain areas without amending the Act.

Sir Sassoon J. David thought they should ask Dr. Turner the Health Officer, his opinion as to what insanitary areas should be taken up first.

The Chairman said Dr. Turner wanted Colaba to be taken up first, but he (the speaker) was of opinion that that scheme hardly needed the question of congestion. Dr. Turner had told them of the order in which he thought small insanitary areas should be taken up first. But this, the Chairman said, involved the question of removing large populations and they should see that they did not create new slums by dislodging a large number of people from one place.

It was then decided to have another consultation with Dr. Turner in the matter.

LATE DR. DADABHAI NAOROJI

MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE.

The relations of the late Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji have received in Bombay a number of telegrams of sympathy from all parts of India.

MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY FROM LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON.

The following telegram has been received by the family of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji from their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon:—

"Deepest sympathy from us both."

PUNJAB LT.-GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The following telegram has been received from the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab:—
"I deeply regret the loss of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji who had won the esteem of all and offer my sincere sympathy to his family."

MADRAS PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Madras Provincial Congress Committee wired:—"Committee begs to convey to you and to the members of your family its profoundest regret at the great loss which the Indian nation has sustained by the demise of India's Grand Old Man. The Committee cannot adequately express its feelings of gratitude for the great work which he inspired and guided for 60 years of building up the Indian nation and leading it to the great destiny which he foresaw so clearly and which it hopes soon to realize."

CONDOLENCE MEETING AT VILE PARLE.

A meeting of the members of the Vile Parle Boys' and Girls' Anglo-Vernacular School Committee, and the students of Vile Parle was held in the school premises under the presidency of Mr. J. K. Tarachandjee, Bar-at-Law, on Monday when the following resolution was passed:—

The members of the School Committee and the residents of Vile Parle express their profound sorrow at the loss sustained by India in the death of Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji, the Hind Ka-Dada. May God rest his soul in peace. A letter of Condolence was sent to the members of the family of the deceased and the school was closed that day in memory of the deceased.

COTTON BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

A special meeting was held on Sunday in the rooms of the Association, and it was unanimously resolved to place on record the deep and heartfelt sorrow of the Cotton Brokers' Association on Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji's passing away. The Cotton Brokers' Association in Madras was closed on Monday out of respect to the deceased.

BARODA'S CONDOLENCE.

The following telegram has been received from the Dewan of Baroda:—
"Baroda deplores the sad loss of past minister, country's Grand Old Man and offers profound sympathy."

CONDOLENCES FROM RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, July 2.
The Rangoon Rice Brokers' Association office and other institutions were closed today as a mark of respect to the late Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. The inmates of the Lunatic Asylum and charitable institutions are to be fed in memory of Mr. Dadabhai. The Parsi community of Rangoon has sent a condolatory telegram regarding the death of Mr. Dadabhai to Sir J. J. Jebbhoy, Bombay to-day, through the Hon. Mr. M. C. Wasjee.

DADABHAI NAOROJI.

True son of Ind you live's great mission was
Your country's pristine glory to restore
For which all ease and comfort you fore-sore
Nor sought mere hollow praise nor vain applause,
But ceaseless served her long-neglected Cause,
In her defence Truth's shining armour wore,
And drew the washing sword of Justice pure
Unceasing till death brought the final pause.
To India's youth a newer faith you taught,
To their young minds a healthy creed you brought,
Showed them the path of fearless sacrifice,
Of selfless love that sought no earthly price,
For decades seven their boundless love you won,
India has not yet borne a nobler son.
R. B. P.

"THE FATHER OF SELF-GOVERNMENT"

In our report of Sir Dinshah Wacha's speech in the Corporation on Monday it was stated that he said:—"It was Dadabhai who stimulated Self-Government in India, not Mr. Besant." This was an incorrect report of the passage in question. Sir Dinshah said that Dadabhai Naoroji was the Father of Politics in India and he instilled the spirit of patriotism years ago. He was the Father of Self-Government and not Mrs. Besant.

PRAYERS FOR THE DEAD.

The third day's ceremony of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji was attended by a large number of his co-religionists. Dastur Mino-chobhai Jangasheh who officiated at the prayers, dwelt upon the eminent services rendered to the country by the deceased gentleman, and proposed the inclusion of his name among those of the illustrious dead of the Parsis for recital at all Parsi prayers in the future. Ervad K. M. Kari seconded the proposition which was supported by Mr. Shapurji B. Patel Congress-wala. The proposition was passed unanimously.

The Sheth B. N. Kapole Nivas Free Reading Room was closed on Sunday, out of respect for the memory of the late Dadabhai Naoroji.

A large meeting attended by the local and district officers, pleaders, and citizens was held at Mehana on the 1st instant to express grief at the demise of Dadabhai Naoroji.

"We have heard with deep regret news of the death of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji the beloved grand old man of India whose loss will be mourned all over the country. We offer you and other members of your family our sincere sympathies."—The President, Nagpur and Kampti Parsee Anjuman.

"The members of Bazame Jashana Rose Behram Ahmedabad heard with deep regret the death of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and expressed their heartfelt sympathy with the family."—Framroz Sorabji Kalkbad, Hon. Secretary.

"The Parsi students of the engineering college assembled. We are much grieved at the most aggrieved death of Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji and think it a veritable calamity to the Indian nation as a whole."—Poona Engineering College.

"The Gandevi Parsi community performed Uthamna ceremony and sent their heartfelt condolence for the sad lamentable demise of our worthy Dadabhai Naoroji."—Manabhai Jijibhor.

"The Sholapur Congress Committee learns with profound sorrow the news of the death of late Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji their revered Grand Old Man of India and places on record its grateful appreciation for his life-long single-minded meritorious services for the political, social and general advancement of the cause of the motherland at great personal sacrifice."—The Sholapur Congress Committee.

"On my behalf as well as that of the Municipality and City of Broach I sincerely sympathise with you on the death of your dear father Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji whose death is a national loss to India."—Sardar Motilal Chunilal, Broach.

MADRAS PRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 2.

In noticing the death of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji the "Madras Mail" says:—"We deeply regret to record the death of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, the doyen of Indian politicians and a most sincere and zealous worker for what he conceived to be the best interests of the country."

"The 'Madras Times' says:—It is a great and good man that has passed away, a man who worked uprightly for India's progress and all India will honour his memory."

"The 'Hindu' writes:—He was the creator of political life and moulder of public opinion, inspirer of an elevated and lofty destiny for his country and a selfless and illustrious patriot, whose splendid and devoted service has afforded an example which has not a parallel and whose work, informed by rare knowledge acquired after strenuous preparation and inspired by the purest motives, has left a profound and enduring impression on public affairs as the endeavours of no other Indian have done during the eventful period of the last century."

A DEDICATED LIFE.

"New India" says:—"The voice that had so long led the country out of despondency and often of despair into the realms of hope and good cheer is now hushed, but the spiritual inspiration of his life, a life dedicated so absolutely, unreservedly and unflinchingly for the space of seventy years to the cause of his country will live for ever and stimulate the great people, whom he loved with such constancy and completeness, in their efforts to realise the high destiny, which alas! Dadabhai might well have lived to see."

"Justice" says:—"He had all the warmth of heart, liveliness of imagination, fervour of intellect and earnestness of action of a prophet. He is no more. But he has left behind him a large legacy, a legacy not merely of achievements to be sure, but of character."

"The 'Indian Patriot' says:—He was loved with filial love for no student of political history can forget that Dadabhai Naoroji is the father of modern Indian history."

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 3.

Continued strength characterised the market to-day for jute and fairly large business took place in response to general inquiry, sellers however were very firm in their ideas and in some instances this had the effect of checking the business. Coal shares did not attract much attention only a small business being put through. Industrials were well patronised. The following sales took place:—

Coal.—Baraboni 16-4, 16-3; Central Kurked 32, 33-4; Damagurrah 19, 19-4; Jumoni 13, 10-4; Seandra 21-12; Sowarshi 13-12, 14, 14-4; Jute.—Jute 217, 219, 219-4, 222; Buragore 23, 23; Belvedere 40; Budge Budge 57-2, 57-3; Clive 14-8, 14-5, 14-7, 14-8; Dalhousie 34-2, 34-6; Fort Gloster 45-0, 45-2, Fort William 12-4, 12-5; Gunpowder 33; Howrah 29-0, 29-2, 29-4, 29-5; Kamarhaty 31-0, 31-3, 31-6; Kanabari (pref.) 101, 102; Khardah (pref.) 101, 102; Khardah (ord) 90; Kinnison (pref) 115; Kinnison (ord) 56-7; Lawrence 32-7, 32-8; Northbrook (ord) 34-4, 34-8, 34-12, 35-3; Northbrook (pref) 111, 112; Reliance 262, 266, 265; Small oil; standard 38-0, 38-5, 38-6; Union 50-0, 50-5, Tea.—Groh 27, 27-1; small lot.
Miscellaneous.—Bengal Aerating Gas Factory 135; Bank of Bengal 147-5; Bengal Nagpur Cotton 107, 108; Great India Phosphate 6 and 6-1/2; Hindustani Paper 142; United Flour 16; Upper India Couper Paper Mills 125.
War Bonds 51 per cent, 1920, 36-10; Government Paper 31 per cent was quoted at Rs. 66-8 to 66-14 and small lots were done at Rs. 67-3 to 67-4.

THE COUNTRY'S RALLY.

PROTEST MEETING AT NADIAD.

A HUNDRED CITIZENS JOIN HOME RULE LEAGUE.

The citizens of Nadiad (Kaira District) held a public meeting on Sunday, under the presidency of Mr. Gokaldas Dwarkadas Talati, leading citizen of Nadiad.

The first resolution passed related to the great sorrow universally felt in India owing to the death of Dadabhai Naoroji. The resolution was moved by Mr. Maganbhai C. Patel, Bar-at-Law, and seconded by Mr. Fulchand B. Shah and was unanimously passed.

The second resolution ran as follows:—"This public meeting of the citizens of Nadiad strongly protests against the internment of Mrs. Annie Besant, Mr. G. S. Arundale and Mr. B. P. Wadia, expressing its unabated confidence in them, views with grave concern the policy of depriving public workers pursuing lawful methods to legitimate ends of their liberty without trial and under war measure not intended for such use, and requests the Government to restore to Mrs. Besant, Mr. Arundale and Mr. Wadia their freedom."

The third resolution, was as follows:—"This meeting further resolves that the recent order of the Government of Bombay putting restraint on the liberty of the school and college students attending public meetings, besides being a sad comment on the kind of training at present provided for them in public institutions, is highly injurious to the building up of self-reliance and other many traits of character and urges upon the Government to immediately withdraw the said order."

A proposal that a branch of the Home Rule League be formed at Nadiad, was unanimously approved. Over a hundred persons from among those present got their names enlisted as members thereof on the very spot.

BHUSAVAL CITIZENS' PROTEST.

(From a Correspondent.)

BHUSAVAL, July 2.

A largely attended public meeting on Sunday represented by all communities under the able presidency of Mr. Mulay emphatically protested against the internment of Mrs. Besant and her co-workers. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

PROCEEDINGS OF LAHORE PROTEST MEETING.

PROHIBITION OF PUBLICATION WITHDRAWN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 3.

The Deputy Commissioner, Lahore to-day has intimated to editors of local newspapers that the prohibition he put on certain of the proceedings of the meeting in the Bradlaugh Hall on 28th June 1917 is withdrawn. The prohibition related to the protest meeting against Mrs. Besant's internment.

APPEAL FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS TO BESANT FUND.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT FORMED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 3.

At a meeting held yesterday of the citizens of Madras with Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar, editor of the "Hindu" in the chair, resolutions were passed appealing for subscriptions for the fund started by Sir S. Subramania Iyer and appointing a committee of management consisting among others of Sir Subramania Iyer (chairman) and Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar, Mr. P. K. Telang and Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer for the purpose.

MADRAS PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

CABLE TO SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 3.

The following cablegram has been sent to Sir William Wedderburn by the Madras Provincial Congress Committee:—"Madras Provincial Congress Committee shares the views of the Bombay Presidency Association and represent the intensity of feeling in this province about the repressive policy of the Government and urge on authorities reversal of repressive policy. The committee is emphatically of opinion that immediate declaration of Government policy and inauguration of reforms are necessary to allay growing discontent."

SERIOUS DERAILMENT AT VANGAUM.

DISLOCATION OF TRAFFIC ON B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, July 3.

A serious derailment took place near Vangaum Station on the B. B. & C. I. Railway. It is stated that a goods train was approaching Vangaum Station from Bombay, when about fifteen waggons of it derailed, and caused a complete dislocation of traffic. All the trains which left Bombay on the night of Monday had to be detained at Palghar and the up-trains at Dahaman. Traffic was resumed on Tuesday morning when the line was cleared and trains were worked on a single line. As a result of this dislocation the up-trains were very late. Vangaum is about 70 miles from Bombay.

GERMAN HELPLESSNESS AGAINST BRITISH.

ELOQUENT LETTER DATED FROM "A SHELL HOLE IN HELL."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 3.

Recd. 8-15 p.m., July 3.

Reuter's special correspondent on the British front in France gives extracts from a German letter found on the Messines ridge, dated from "a shell hole in hell" and vividly depicting the feelings of the German troops. The letter says, "There have been fourteen days of hellish fire day and night. We crouch together in holes awaiting our doom and dead are piled up here. All night we lie with gas masks as the British fire gas shells and hundred-weights of aerial torpedoes. Trench work is impossible with shrapnel bursting all night. So far our division, composed of three regiments, has lost 3,400 in barely three months. We are quite helpless against the British; we cannot sit or lie down. Big British shells would send a lion crazy. Our artillery cannot fire in daytime. We all hope to be taken prisoners otherwise we shall all go mad."

BRITISH ARMY OFFICERS.

APPOINTED TO INDIAN ARMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 2.

Recd. 7-50 p.m., July 2.

An Army Order announces that the appointment of a limited number of British Army officers to the Indian Army is sanctioned. Candidates must not be more than twenty-eight years of age and will be seconded from their regiments from the date of embarkation for India or the date of joining the Indian formation in France, in the rank to which their length of service entitles them under the Indian Army rules, any higher rank being surrendered.

The selection of a certain number of Special Reserve New Army and Territorial officers for permanent commissions in the Indian Army is also sanctioned on the above conditions.

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, July 4, 1917.

THE FUTURE OF THE JEWS IN PALESTINE.

The British forces are now operating in a land which is at once the cradle and grave of the Jewish people, and without doubt, within a few months at the most, many of the most historic places of that land will be in the hands of the Allies. Our minds are so full of the stirring events of the days looked at from a military point of view, that the political aspect of the recent and approaching changes is almost lost sight of. We have scarcely time to think of the possibilities that will follow on the success of the Allied arms in the minor theatres of war—Mesopotamia, Palestine, Arabia, and Africa—and, though doubtless the Allies have formed some kind of policy regarding the future of these lands, the questions have not been discussed much in the press. Our first aim is to win the war, and it is right that all our energies should be directed to that end. But the peoples concerned are naturally more interested, and are watching with anxiety the direction of the Allies' policy. Perhaps no people are more deeply concerned about the policy of the Allies than the Jews, to whom has come a hope such as they have not had since the days of the Dispersion. Wide differences exist among them, and no movement can, after nearly two thousand years' separation, unite them, but everything goes to point to a strong desire that once more there shall be again a spiritual home for the Jewish people. Though so many years have passed since they left their native land, the Jewish nation survives with fifteen million representatives, and its national consciousness is stronger than ever. In the countries in which they lived, and have enjoyed even moderate rights, they have proved good citizens, and the lot of the majority has been satisfactory. The Jews as a

whole do not desire to give up their citizenship in foreign countries, and to make their homes in their ancient land, but there is a keen desire that Palestine shall once more become their spiritual home, a national centre to which all Jews will turn with affection and which will bind all Jews together—a centre of study and learning, of language and literature, of bodily work and spiritual purification.

Not long ago a writer stated that not many years ago, the Jews in Palestine hardly numbered 500, but so rapidly were they increasing that to-day they form 60 per cent. of the 80,000 inhabitants of Jerusalem. Up to a few years ago the poverty among the Jews of Jerusalem was distressing, and large numbers of them depended entirely on the charity of their co-religionists abroad. Owing to the unwise distribution of these monies, the spirit of pauperism has been encouraged, but efforts to make the Palestine Jew more self-supporting have been fairly successful. The Jewish Colonisation Society and L'Alliance Israelite are the two chief societies which are responsible for this good work. Some interesting work is done by the Jews in their ancient city. This includes the carving of olive-wood boxes, crosses, etc., lace making, engraving. The lace made by Jewish hands in the Holy Land is beginning to rival laces with an already established reputation for delicacy of texture and beauty of design. The Bezalel School of Arts and Crafts is doing a great work by infusing new spirit into the rising generation of Hebrews, and prompting them to extend Jewish interests in Palestine. Advance is being made in the country itself, and the way is being prepared by a steady improvement in the conditions of life under which the Jews live in the land itself. Still their lot is far from bright, for the poorer Hebrews are forced to live in their own quarter inside the walls where they suffer much from overcrowding and lack of proper sanitary conditions and sunlight and air.

The Jews dream of a resurrection, and the dream is already in process of fulfilment. Great sums have been spent on the purchase of land, colonists in considerable numbers have been imported, cultivation has made remarkable progress, excellent schools have been established in which Hebrew, the common language is taught and spoken, and when the war broke out, a Hebrew University was on the point of being established. It is to the credit of the Jews that they encouraged rather than hindered this renaissance before the outbreak of the war, and those most intimately associated with this movement, believed it was possible under the Turkish rule, to consolidate their work. Few would venture to say that after the revelations of calculated cruelty as shown in the wholesale starvation of the people in Syria. What ever hopes the Jews may have of making Jerusalem a national spiritual centre must depend on the success of the forces making for freedom and the right to live of the small nations. Russia has now come into line with the other Allies in respect of their general treatment of the Jews, and though it is not likely that Russia will have any close relationship to Palestine, her influence with the Jewish people must always be a strong factor in any future development of the race. From time to time the Jewish people have attempted a resurrection, but the past is full of disasters. But the Zionist Movement, in spite of the difficulties it has encountered, chiefly from lack of unanimity among its supporters, is by far the most successful movement, and from various pamphlets which have recently been published, there seems a greater hope than ever among the Jews that it will be the means of accomplishing its aim. The inner meaning of Zionism has been stated to be a 'desire for a complete expression of the Jewish spirit'; its aspiration to set up somewhere in the world, and almost of necessity in the ancient seat of the Jewish race, a restored Judaism to which the Jews of the world can rally, and which shall in time establish a sort of norm or standard of a complete Judaism and secure the possibility at least of full expression for the unfettered spirit of the race." Many distinguished Jews, while anxious to bring about the centralising of the race, are by no means sure whether the Holy Land offers scope for that development on modern lines. It will be remembered that in 1903 the British Government offered to facilitate the sending of a commission to inquire into the practicability of establishing an autonomous Jewish settlement in the East African Protectorate. This the Jews rejected, and the Zionist Movement has since laid more and more stress on the spiritual aspect of the revival. The political future of Palestine is uncertain, but whether it becomes a British or a French Protectorate, or entirely independent there is no doubt

there will be given a full opportunity for the development of the Jewish nation.

LORD WILLINGDON'S EXTENSION.

We should have thought that with the fiasco of the meeting called last week by Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, to consider the proposal of asking for an extension of the term of office of H. E. Lord Willingdon, the matter might have been allowed to sink into oblivion. We ourselves were willing that it should, in spite of the provocation of the announcement of an extension "in view of the restrictions on travel." But it is impossible to allow the wholly unwarranted statements of the "Times of India" on the subject to pass uncontradicted. Our contemporary is welcome to all the satisfaction that it may feel at the prospect of an extension of Lord Willingdon's term, but it cannot be allowed to misrepresent the feelings of the public of the Presidency on the matter, especially in such exaggerated terms as, that, "if the movement for petitioning for an extension of his Excellency's term had gone on it would have developed to an unprecedented extent." The only sense in which the development of events would have been unprecedented would have been in the organisation of a strong public protest against any such step.

There is no doubt that it was as a result of the strong opposition that was found to exist against the proposal put forward by Sir Jamsetji and his friends that they hastily decided to defer the matter *sine die*. The gentlemen who took upon themselves to inaugurate this movement without consulting public opinion beforehand found themselves, in fact, up against a dead wall of opposition. None of those who took the lead in the matter can be said to be really in touch with or to represent real public opinion in Bombay on a matter of this kind, and if they had taken the precaution of feeling the ground in advance they would have discovered how far out of touch with it they are. It is distasteful to be forced to pursue the matter, but we are obliged to say that the statements of the "Times of India" that "the wishes of the Presidency are gratified almost before they have been expressed," and that "no Governor has been able to get nearer to the hearts of the people," in view of what is actually the case, are merely ludicrous. The public respect Lord Willingdon for his single devotion to duty and in their belief that his assurances of sympathy with the aspirations of Indians have been given practical expression in certain forms of which unfortunately we have not as yet seen the fruition. But his administration, as we said the other day, has been supremely disappointing and his part in leading the way in the repression of a law-abiding political propaganda can neither be forgotten or forgiven. The public do not intend to regard lightly these assaults on public liberties.

We subscribe willingly to the tribute that our contemporary pays to his Excellency's sense of duty in consenting to the request of the Secretary of State to serve on. After the strenuous work of the last four-and-a-half years it no doubt required a strong sense of duty and some personal sacrifice to face an indefinite extension of office at a time when the policy of repression inaugurated by his Excellency has been developed to a pitch which precludes any possibility of an extension of popularity. And we endorse, as we feel sure everyone will, all the compliments that have been showered on Lady Willingdon, who has shown as much energy and zeal as amazing ability in her devotion to the interests of the people of Bombay. But that cannot alter the fact that there was and there is no desire on the part of the public for this extension, and that the action of the Secretary of State is as gratuitous as the reason advanced for it is amazing and far-fetched.

THE EDUCATION CONFERENCE.

The deliberations of the Bombay Educational Conference which came to a close late in the evening on Monday last have been distinctly successful. On the first day the proceedings commenced amidst a large and enthusiastic gathering fully representative of all the educational interests. Over thirty public bodies sent as many as two hundred and twenty five delegates of whom forty were ladies. The proceedings were suspended on Sunday out of respect for the memory of the late Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji. On Monday, however, although the number of visitors was not as large as on the first day the interest and enthusiasm evinced by the delegates and members of the General Committee never flagged through the six hours' sitting which a heavy agenda necessitated.

ed. As many as ten Native States were represented at the Conference; altogether, so far as the number and enthusiasm of those who attended the Conference are concerned, they were both distinctly encouraging; there was only one cause for regret and that was the absence of the Vice-Chancellor of the University.

We have already expressed our view of the Presidential address, in a previous issue. It was undoubtedly a learned address. It suffered as we said from sins of omission. So far as it dealt with the current educational problems it handled them in a manner which left nothing to be desired. After the slashing and convincing exposure of the bogey set up and sedulously fostered by politicians masked as educationists and by their great friend the London "Times,"—the traditional champion of lost and forlorn causes,—regarding the danger of Indian Universities being under the domination of politicians instead of educationists, we trust it will not raise up its head at least for some time to come. We can, however, scarcely conceal our regret that the learned President should have given all but a complete go-by to primary and secondary education in his address. The public had a right to expect a clear and courageous expression of his views on these most important problems and it is hardly to be wondered at that their omission has caused a certain amount of disappointment. Turning to the resolutions adopted by the Conference we are struck by the number and the diversity of the problems covered. They leave no doubt in our mind that the time has now arrived when education will require separate and exclusive attention by a distinct body of men and it can no longer be satisfied with a humble corner at political and social conferences. We are glad to find that a permanent body was started for carrying on the work begun by the Conference and that the second session will take place at Poona.

The vernaculars occupied the chief place in Monday's deliberations and although we are of opinion that the idea of starting five separate vernacular universities in this Presidency alone is chimerical we are gratified to see that the vernaculars are at last coming by their own. The Conference did the right thing in appointing a committee to represent to Government the hardships of the secondary school teacher. In the whole field of Indian Education there is no more solitary and forlorn figure than the secondary schoolmaster. Decent school houses and proper equipment for schools ought of course to be provided. The teacher should also be well paid. But even these much needed reforms will not succeed in improving the quality of our secondary education unless and until the schoolmaster is made a self-respecting individual; at present he is completely under the thumb of the Department of Public Instruction. He must be relieved from this bondage before he can command the respect of his pupils and of the outside world. We have no space to discuss the various other important resolutions which the Conference adopted but we congratulate all concerned on the truly educational atmosphere created by their deliberations, a thing which would never have been possible under any departmental conference, however highly sponsored.

Notes of the Day.

The Chinese Coup d'Etat.

We are living in truly dramatic times. There is the fall of an Emperor one day and the rise of another the next. An ancient monarchy gives place to a Republic movement, and a few weeks later a full-fledged if young Republic is dissolved in favour of a monarchical restoration. The Chinese Royalist coup has been brought off with the same swift and "bloodless" success as was the Republican coup of but a few years back. And a further element of real romance is afforded by the fact that the young Emperor Huan-tung who is now restored to the throne is the same Sovereign who as a small boy, was dethroned in 1912 as the last of the long line of the Manchus. The Royalist President!

The situation in China has been known to be in a ferment for several weeks past, but the issues appeared to be too mixed and obscure to enable any intelligent forecast of events. There must be few who were prepared for the actual denouement as it has unfolded itself. The fact that now clearly emerges is that the military party the most dominant element in the country, had latterly become strongly Royalist. This was rather an extraordinary development, considering that they were staunchly Republican as recently as 1912. But it must be admitted that

China has been very unfortunate in her Presidents. Yuan Shi Kai was an able but too ambitious a man. He did not scruple, despite his solemn vows, to intrigue in favour of a revival of Monarchy,—with himself as the founder of the new Royal line! It needed all the effort and pressure of the Nationalist party headed by the Provincial Governors to abate his aspiration. The President who has now been deposed appears to have been bereft even of the redeeming ability of Yuan. He could neither assert himself nor compromise with a good grace. He has paid the penalty of incompetency.

The Russian Offensive.

The news of the brilliant opening of the new Russian offensive will act as a tonic to the Grand Alliance. It is doubly welcome, for its own sake as well as for disposing finally, as it does, of the spell of uncertainty which had overtaken Russian counsels. The failure of all the desperate and far-reaching German intrigues for a separate peace is now finally established, and it may be hoped at last that there will be no further hitch in the task of crushing the enemy once for all on which the Allies have been and are so heroically engaged. Russia, together with the Allies may now look forward to peace—with honour. She is all the stronger now for having mastered her internal difficulties, and consolidated her position to such excellent purpose as is evidenced in the brilliant successes she has gained.

Dadabhai Naoroji in 1904.

A propos of our Note yesterday in this column regarding the contrast drawn by the "Englishman" between Dadabhai Naoroji and the "crude agitators of the type that threatens the peace of India to-day" and its assertion that he was "deeply conscious of the fact that years of apprenticeship should be passed before India could safely attain to Swaraj," it is interesting and instructive to recall the following passage from a speech delivered by Dadabhai Naoroji to the electors of North Lambeth in 1904:—

"What had been the result of the non-fulfilment of this long series of promises? The system of greed and oppression still obtained in the Government of India; the country was being selfishly exploited for the sole benefit of Englishmen; it was slowly but surely being drained of its wealth, for no country in the world could withstand a drain of from 30 to 40 millions sterling annually such as India was now subjected to; its power of production was diminishing, and its people were dying of hunger by the millions. The responsibility for all this rested upon British Rule. What was the remedy? Not the mischievous, reactionary policy now being pursued by Lord Curzon, but the taking of steps to transform and revolutionize in a peaceful manner the present evil and disastrous system of Government so as to enable the people themselves to take their full and proper share in the administration of the affairs of their country. Lord Curzon has described India as the pivot of the British Empire. India could not be content with the present state of affairs and he earnestly appealed to the people of Great Britain to themselves compel the Government to redeem the promises so often made and to secure for India real self-government, subject of course to the paramountcy of Great Britain." (Cheers.) Has Mrs. Besant or any of her co-adjutors said or written anything stronger than this? And could the demand for Home Rule be more emphatically and more uncompromisingly phrased?

Official and Personal.

A large and influential concourse of Freemasons assembled on Monday evening at Park Street Masonic Hall, Calcutta, when Lord Ronaldshay, past Grand Warden of England, was installed the Right Worshipful District Grand Master of Bengal. At the close of proceedings his Excellency unveiled a portrait of his predecessor Lord Carmichael, for which Bengal masons had subscribed, to hang in the Masonic Hall. Their Excellencies visited the Station Hospital, Wanowrie, on Monday afternoon, and afterwards the Willingdon Club for wounded and sick soldiers. The Bishop of Bombay and the Revd. C. B. Grey-Collier have arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind.

NEW MEMBERS OF HOME RULE LEAGUE

The following gentlemen joined the Indian Home Rule League on the 2nd instant:— Messrs. Chimanlal Panachand Shabji Fida Husein Shaikali Mohawa; Haridas Govardhandas, Iron Broker; Vaman H. Pethe, Pearl Merchant; Gopal R. Gokhale, Pearl Merchant; Ramchandra N. Kethar, Pearl Merchant; Talabchand S. Javeri; Anant B. Rege; Vaikunthrai V. Mehta; Amritlal S. Mehta; Atmaram B. Raisha, Pearl Merchant; Dayabhai Motobhai; and Gangaram P. Mody.

The following joined the League yesterday:— Messrs. Cullianjee M. Thacker, Bar-at-Law, (Raipur); A. M. Masani, Bar-at-Law; M. S. R. Pandit, Bar-at-Law; Hiralal Kursondas, Solicitor; Yeshwant V. Dhurandhar, Merchant; Kalidas Jaymohandas; Mohomed Afzal Naramwalla; Shah Hurjee-wandas Tricandas; Mohomedali N. Chai-wala, Solicitor; Ramaniyaram G. Tripthaji Mangaldas Deharam Mehta, B.A., LL.B.; Chaganlal Melapchand; Bhaidas Macaulay; Motilal P. Desai; Visnaji Umarsi Lodhar; Chattrabhai Dhanaji Zaveri; Lakshmidas Govindji; Jamshedji C. Kewal; Pranjiwan Mohonji and about 40 more.

**WIPING OUT LENS
SALIENT.****BRITISH FIRST ARMY'S
FEAT.****SUDDEN ENEMY OFFENSIVE
ON FRENCH FRONT.****STRENUOUS FIGHTING ON
CHEMIN-DES-DAMES.****GERMAN ILLUSIONS TO BE DISPELLED.**

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 2.

Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 3.

It is the First Army under General Sir Henry Sinclair Horne that is gradually wiping out the Lens salient. General Horne's brevet-colonel was present at the Relief of Kimberley and also at the Paardeburg Poplar Grove and the Zand river.

A GREAT MENACE TO GERMAN LINE.

British progress in the Lens region every yard of which constitutes a really great menace to the German line is apparently arousing anxiety in Germany for the high command has found it necessary to issue a statement in which vague references are made to "rectification" of the line and to the very heavy losses the German artillery is inflicting on the British. The statement concludes:—"French national property to the value of millions is being destroyed by the British." The object of this new concern for French property is of course obvious.

**SUDDEN RETURN OF ENEMY TO
THE OFFENSIVE.**

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters telegraphing to-day says:—The sudden return of the enemy to the offensive on the Chemin-des-Dames and the left bank of the Meuse can probably be explained by the German Government's need of victories or rather local successes which can be magnified into victories to set off against the substantial gains of the British and the French offensives.

EXPLAINING AWAY BRITISH SUCCESS

At a moment when the inspired press of the Fatherland is endeavouring to explain away the latest British successes in Flanders and knowing that more must come requiring further explanation and also knowing that the knowledge of the fact that the vanguard of the American Army is already on the French soil, is spreading among the German army and the people, the High Command feels that something must be done to counter-balance all this. Anyhow there are not as yet any indications that more serious intention lies behind the sudden resumption of activity. In both the Morhonne and Cerny sectors the enemy, in the event of success, would stand to win important local advantages, notably in the latter sector where he would regain a part of the Chemin-des-Dames to retain which he fought so hard.

UTILITY OF SECURING SMALL GAINS.

By the operations yesterday and to-day the Germans regained a very insecure footing on a crest about a mile west of the Dragon's Den whence they were expelled last Monday. The small gains the enemy has hitherto secured were obtained by means which either side can employ at will and such gains of course result in a temporary advantage to the side which secures them. It is a case of heavy concentration of artillery against a narrow front followed by an infantry attack. The value of such acquisitions lies solely in the power to retain them.

The enemy has not yet shown that he possesses this power. Hitherto he has merely been able to annex the narrow belts of a front without depth. If he is counting in the slightest degree on the decline of the fighting spirit of the French army to exploit these gains he is counting without his host.

**SUCCESSFUL RAID EAST OF
HARGICOURT.****ENEMY RAIDERS DRIVEN FROM
EAST OF LOOS.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 2.

Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 3.

Field-Marshal Haig this afternoon says:—We made a successful raid east of Hargicourt. The enemy raiders reached our trenches east of Loos but were quickly driven out.

**HARD-FIGHTING WEST
OF LENS.****OUR ADVANCE POSTS SLIGHTLY
DRIVEN BACK.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 2.

Recd. 12 noon, July 3.

Field-Marshal Haig to-night says:—As a result of hard fighting west of Lens our advance posts have been driven back slightly. There has been considerable reciprocal artillery firing at numerous points.

BRILLIANT RESULT OF NEW RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.**THREE TOWNS CAPTURED.****FALL OF LENS IMMINENT.****FIGHTING IN CERNY-
AILLES SECTOR.****GERMANS THROWN BACK.****RECAPTURED GROUND
COVERED WITH CORPSES.****FALL OF LENS IMMINENT.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 2.

Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 3.

This afternoon's French communiqué reports very active reciprocal artillery firing in the Cerny-Ailles sector. We made a brisk counter-attack yesterday evening on both sides of the Ailles-Paisy road and threw the Germans back beyond the trench-line which they occupied yesterday. The recaptured ground is covered with corpses testifying to the heaviness of the enemy's losses.

**FALL OF LENS INEVITABLE AND
IMMINENT.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 2.

Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 3.

A French semi-official statement says that the fall of Lens is inevitable and near at hand.

**RECIPROCAL ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN
CERNY SECTOR.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 3.

Recd. 1-45 p.m., July 3.

Last night's French communiqué reported that during the day there had been very lively reciprocal artillery activity in the sectors west and east of Cerny, but no infantry fighting.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.**FAILURE OF ENEMY ATTACKS ON
TWO POINTS.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 2.

Recd. 12 noon, July 3.

An Italian official communiqué says:—The enemy has been very active between Lake Garda and the Ledro Valley. The attacks between San Giovanni and Biscia, north of Malgajumella and north-west of Mezzolana, failed.

**PREMIER'S SPEECH AT
GLASGOW.****GERMAN INTERPRETATIONS.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 2.

Recd. 2 p.m., July 3.

Most German newspapers affect to deduce from Mr. Lloyd George's speech at Glasgow that Great Britain means to destroy Germany. They regard the Premier's remarks about the Colonies as indicating that Germany shall not get them back. The "Vorwaerts" also takes the latter view. The "Cologne Gazette" uses these arguments to urge the people to continue to endure privations and distress.

**GERMAN ATTACKS ON MR.
LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH.****AN INDUSTRIALIST ORGAN'S BRAVADO.**

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, July 1.

Recd. 8-15 p.m., July 3.

Mr. Lloyd George's Glasgow speech has evoked wild attacks. The "Westfälische Zeitung," which represents the German industrialists, says, Mr. Lloyd George becomes narrow-minded, malicious and mean. He resorts to the most abject means and speaks of indemnities. "Yes, we shall have indemnities; The German people will hold out until Mr. Lloyd George bends the knee before them."

**GERMANY AND HER COLONIES
COLONIAL SOCIETY ON FUTURE POLICY**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, July 2.

Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 3.

A meeting of the German Colonial Society under the presidency of Duke Johann Albrecht of Mecklenburg passed a resolution declaring that Germany's influence at sea must be guaranteed that Germany must have an outlet to the ocean, that Germany's overseas possessions must be enlarged with due consideration for the overseas bases, repudiating the idea of abandoning the South Sea colonies and demanding the safeguarding of Germany's interests in East Asia.

BRILLIANT RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.**THREE TOWNS CAPTURED.****KONIUKHY, ENGIDJA AND
KULAMIRIRAN.****8564 PRISONERS TAKEN IN FIGHT FOR KONIUKHY****RUSSIAN OBJECTIVE OF
LEMBERG.****STRATEGICAL VALUE OF
PRESENT GAINS.****TURKS RETREATING TOWARDS PENJOVIN.****REJOICINGS IN LONDON AND PARIS.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, July 2.

Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 3.

A wireless Russian official communiqué dated July 1st reports intense artillery battle in the directions of Zolotchoy and Brzezany. The communiqué does not mention infantry attacks. The Russians destroyed an enemy train on the Roumanian front in the Carpathians.

A later wireless Russian official communiqué announces the capture of Koniukhy with 164 officers and 7,400 men as a result of the attack on the Austro-German positions.

RUSSIAN NEW OFFENSIVE.**OFFICIAL DETAILS OF CAPTURE OF
KONIUKHY.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PETROGRAD, July 2.

Recd. 2 p.m., July 3.

The following details regarding the new offensive are supplied authoritatively:—A portion of an Army Corps and the Finland Division attacked under violent fire and took two lines of trenches north of Koniukhy afterwards repulsing the enemy's counter-attacks. Some regiments suffered severely, especially in officers. On the rest of this sector the artillery continues to demolish the enemy trenches. The enemy is replying vigorously.

In the section where the Army Corps was engaged our troops, carried all the enemy trenches on the slopes of Mount Sredniyagura east of Koniukhy, which were strongly defended, occupied Koniukhy and a forest west of the town as far as the Korf Torrent and the whole of the enemy trenches south of Koniukhy. We captured many prisoners and machine-guns, the total of which has not yet been ascertained.

A part of the Transamur Division after capturing the outskirts of the village of Schilbalins and all the three lines of the enemy's trenches in the forest of Lischon deployed north of the forest and entrenched themselves. The enemy is violently hounded. A detachment of a division of infantry carried two lines of the enemy trenches north-west of Zolotchoy and the troops belonging to the Siberian Army Corps, have taken two lines of the enemy trenches south-west of Potoutory. Another part of the Army Corps captured the whole of the first and a part of the second and the third lines of the enemy's trenches east and south-east of Mitchischow.

FIGHTING BEYOND KONIUKHY.**TWO MORE TOWNS OCCUPIED.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 2.

Recd. 2-30 p.m., July 3.

A wireless Russian official communiqué says:—After to-day's artillery firing we attacked Koniukhy and advanced as far as the Koniukhy stream southward of the village. The prisoners captured so far number 8,564 and we have taken seven guns. We attacked south-westward of Brzezany and

occupied the strong fortified positions which had been constantly changing hands owing to the Germano-Turkish counter-attacks. We captured on this front yesterday nine officers and 1,700 men.

The Turks are retreating in the direction of Pendjvin. Our cavalry pursuing them has occupied Engidja, northward of Lake Deribar. We also occupied Kalamirivan, south-eastward of Lake Deribar and the villages in the neighbourhood.

**BRILLIANT FEAT BY RUSSIAN
AIRSHIP.**

A Russian airship dropped 650 pounds of bombs on enemy positions. It took part in five aerial engagements in one of which it was fighting eight aeroplanes. The commander of the airship was wounded, but the airship returned.

**A RUSSIAN ARMY ORDER OF
THE DAY.****EXHORTATIONS TO TROOPS BY HIGH
COMMAND.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, July 3.

Recd. 2-30 p.m., July 3.

The high command of the armies on the Western front has issued an order of the day which states:—

The army on the south-western front has defeated the enemy and broken into his lines. A decisive battle has begun on which depends the fate and liberty of the Russian people. Our brothers on the south-western front are advancing victoriously and look to us for prompt assistance. We will not let them down. The enemy will hear the thunder of our cannon. I call upon the troops on the western front to put forth all their efforts otherwise the Russian people, who have confided to us the defence of their liberty and honour will curse us.

**RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF
KONIUKHY.****NEWS RECEIVED WITH JOY IN
LONDON AND PARIS.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 2.

Recd. 12 noon, July 3.

The news of the Russian offensive has been received with joy in London and Paris. Koniukhy is twenty miles west of Tarnopol.

LEMBERG AS RUSSIAN OBJECTIVE.

The opinion is generally expressed that the Russians' objective is Lemberg, the capture of which would be of great strategic and political importance. The Russian losses have apparently been heavy, but the statement made in a German communiqué this evening that they have never been surpassed, is intended chiefly for consumption in Petrograd.

The visit which Hindenburg and Ludendorff are paying to the Austrian Headquarters, shows the importance which the High Command attaches to General Brusiloff's move.

**JUBILEE OF CANADA'S
FEDERATION****HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE
OF CONGRATULATION.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 2.

Recd. 2-30 p.m., July 3.

King George has telegraphed to the Governor-General of Canada expressing the satisfaction of the Queen and himself at being able to be present at to-day's service in Westminster Abbey commemorating the confederation and in the honour of Canada's sons who have fallen in the war. His Majesty rejoices with the Dominion in celebrating this jubilee of its strong, ever-growing and prosperous life and joins in honouring the living and the dead, who by their deeds have added a glorious chapter to the Empire's history.

Mr. Lloyd George Mr. Walter Long, the Duke of Connaught, Lord Lansdowne, the Government of the Australian Commonwealth and Earl Grey also sent messages to the Governor-General.

Mr. Lloyd George says:—The confederation has enabled the Canadians to attain internal unity and self-government and achieve beneficent development of their country's resources. The confederation has done not less for the Empire. It has made Canada the pioneer of that autonomous nationhood which is the unique characteristic of our commonwealth of nations. The history of the past fifty years is a certain proof of the part Canada is destined to play in concert with her sister-nations in promoting the peace and unity of the world after victory has been won.

**THE GREEK NOTE TO
GERMANY.****WHY OFFICIAL RELATIONS COULD
NOT BE MAINTAINED.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, July 2.

Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 3.

A Berlin official telegram gives the text of the Note which the Greek Minister in Berlin handed to the Government on June 30th. The Note says that in consequence of the happily effected union of the two parties in Greece which had hitherto been separated and also of the fact that several Greek regiments are participating on the Balkan front the Government considers it no longer possible to maintain official relations with Germany.

The Minister simultaneously made a request for his passports.

EX-KING CONSTANTINE AT ST. MORITZ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. MORITZ, July 2.

Recd. 12 noon, July 3.

Ex-King Constantine and his family have arrived here.

**OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE
NEW KING.****GENERAL PAPOULOS WANTS TO RETIRE**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, July 2.

Recd. 1-45 p.m., July 3.

The garrison including a Cretan Regiment, has taken the oath of allegiance to King Alexander at a ceremonial parade. M. Venizelos, who was received most enthusiastically thanked the populace for their loyalty. The troops at Salonika also took the oath of allegiance.

General Papoulos has requested to be placed on the retired list.

**NO PLAN FOR BREAKING
WITH HOLLAND.****LORD DERBY'S EMPHATIC PROTEST.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 2.

Recd. 12-15 p.m., July 3.

In the course of an interview with the London correspondent of the "Handelsblad" Lord Derby said:—We have no intention of sailing up the Scheldt. Such a plan never occurred to us. The Dutch must surely know that Germany is the master of intrigue. You must ask yourselves whether Germany will always respect Holland's neutrality. We shall do nothing to make Holland abandon it. No danger threatens Holland from the sea, but danger does threaten by land. In political circles Great Britain has not the slightest feeling of ill-will against Holland.

TRAGEDY AT TORONTO.**ELECTRIC CAR PLUNGES
INTO A RIVER.****27 DROWNED AND
40 INJURED.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TORONTO, July 2.

Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 3.

Owing to a washaway an electric-car plunged over a twenty foot embankment into the river at the edge of the famous Whirlpool Rapids Niagara. Twenty-seven persons were drowned and forty injured.

MESOPOTAMIAN EXPEDITION.**LORD HARDINGE EXPECTED TO MAKE
A STATEMENT.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 2.

Recd. 7-30 p.m., July 3.

"The Times" says, Lord Hardinge will probably make a statement to-morrow. Meanwhile the question is being discussed whether he should not first formally resign his present office in view of the tradition disqualifying members of the Civil Service from public self-defence.

**PUBLICATION OF
MESOPOTAMIA REPORT.****THE "CAPE TIMES" DOUBTS WISDOM.**

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

CAPE TOWN, July 1.

Recd. 8-15 p.m., July 3.

As initial blunders have been repaired the "Cape Times" doubts the wisdom of publishing the Mesopotamia report in war time and suggests that it would have been better to leave the matter at General Mandel's success. It says, history will probably write down the expedition as not only justifiable, but obligatory in the politico-strategic sense, and any condemnation of lack of knowledge or foresight, should be tempered by the reflection that adequate preparation was utterly out of the question unless the chief end of the whole enterprise, namely heading off the Turks and the Germans from the Gulf, Mesopotamia and Persia was to be imperilled.

**SERIOUS FOOD RIOTS IN
GERMANY.****CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE TO PROPERTY**

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

ZURICH, July 1.

Recd. 8-15 p.m., July 3.

The Socialist organ "Volksrecht" reports serious food riots in various parts of Germany, including Saxony, where considerable damage has been done to property.

CHINA'S FOREIGN RELATIONS.**NOT LIKELY TO BE CHANGED BY THE
ACCESSION.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 2.

Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 3.

Prominent Chinese in London are of opinion that the accession of Emperor Huan-tung will not cause serious trouble and the change is unlikely to alter China's foreign relations.

**CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY
TO BE ESTABLISHED.****SUPPORTED BY ENTIRE MILITARY
PARTY.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, July 2.

Recd. 12 noon, July 3.

Changhsun's object is to establish constitutional monarchy. He is apparently supported by the entire military party in Peking and the majority of the northern Governors.

**TURKS BEATEN BACK FROM
BISTAN.****PURSUED BY RUSSIANS TO LAKE
DERIBAR.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 2.

Recd. 1-45 p.m., July 3.

A Russian official communiqué says:—The Turks launched a series of attacks near Bistan. We pursued them north-west of Sepne and reached Lake Deribar. We have engaged the enemy defending the Pendjvin road.

**SPECULATION IN COTTON
FUTURES.****LORD NORTHCLIFFE SUBMITS PLAN OF
REGULATION TO AMERICAN GOVT.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, July 3.

Recd. 7-50 p.m., July 3.

Lord Northcliffe has submitted to the American Government a plan to regulate the speculation in cotton futures. It is understood that the British Government is seeking to co-ordinate measures to check wild movements of prices in New York.

WAR LOAN LOTTERY.

INJUNCTION
DISSOLVED.FAILURE OF SIR D. TATA'S
APPLICATION.DRAWING TO COMMENCE
TOMORROW.

After hearing counsel for both parties, the Hon. Mr. Justice Martin delivered his judgment yesterday dismissing the notice of motion and dissolving the interim injunction granted on Monday to Sir Dorab Tata restraining the Committee of the Western India Turf Club War Loan Lottery from proceeding with the drawing. The drawing of the Lottery will be held at the Town Hall at 3.30 p.m. to-day and again from 3.30 to 6.30 p.m. on Thursday the 5th instant.

Sir Dorabji Jamsetji Tata

1. Edward F. Lanco
2. J. M. Farnjee Patel
3. Hally of Assam.

(Before Justice Martin.)

The further hearing of this notice of motion taken out at the instance of Sir Dorab Tata against the Western India Turf Club calling upon them to show cause why an injunction should not be issued against them restraining them from proceeding with the drawing of the War Loan Lottery without ticket No. 15315, was resumed yesterday before his Lordship.

On Monday an interim injunction was granted by his Lordship and consequently the drawing of the lottery was postponed till his Lordship's decision.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad with the Hon. Mr. Strangman and Mr. Taraporewalla appeared for the plaintiff in support of the notice of motion.

Mr. W. L. Weldon appeared for defendants 1 and 2 to show cause.

After the Insolvency Court work was over, his Lordship commenced to hear this motion. His Lordship inquired whether anyone had informed the third defendant about this. Mr. Setalvad submitted that he was sorry that nothing had been done.

Mr. Weldon then began. He put in the letter of sanction of the Government of India, authorising the drawing of this lottery and submitted that the words "authorised by the Government of India" were put at the top of the advertisement of the War Loan Lottery.

EFFECT OF GOVERNMENT SANCTION.

Per curiam: Does not that mean that the whole lottery is sanctioned and everything connected with it? Does not that extend to civil and criminal jurisdiction?

Mr. Weldon: No, my Lord. Here as a matter of fact Government has sanctioned the lottery. The question is what is the effect of that sanction on the proceedings before your Lordship.

Per curiam: Your contention is that this is only to save criminal proceedings against those who run the lottery.

Mr. Weldon: Yes, my Lord. I may as well say that as this has attracted the public attention that we are going to carry out the lottery as laid down. Every ticket which draws a prize will get a prize. We will carry that out to the letter. We shall draw the lottery and pay all the prizes in full. But it must be understood that no suit will lie in a Court of Law on that. The plaintiff has not got this particular ticket and he never had it. I am going to show to your Lordship that this sanction has nothing to do with Bombay Act III of 1865 and Contract and that this letter does not affect either of these acts.

Mr. Weldon here handed over the letter of sanction of the Government of India to his Lordship.

Per curiam: Where is the letter of 15th of March applying for sanction? I must see it.

Mr. Weldon: Unfortunately it was written by the Citizens' Executive Committee and it is not with us.

SANCTION REFERS TO PENAL CODE ONLY.

Continuing, he said: This sanction refers to the Penal Code and nothing else. (Mr. Weldon reads section 294A of the Penal Code which runs as follows: "Whoever keeps any lottery not authorised by Government shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months or with a fine, or with both." The most important words therein are at the very start "not authorised by Government." Does not that clearly provide for this contingency that you can hold a lottery which Government is not going to prosecute you for. In other words you must take sanction of Government before any person can take any action against those who run a lottery. According to provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, an ordinary person cannot start prosecution against persons who run the lottery unless they have got sanction of Government. Now, my Lord, if this Act stood alone there would be many conscientious objectors who would start a prosecution to prosecute the Turf Club. In fact, the very sanction takes it out of the

Penal Code i.e. section 294A of the Penal Code does not apply.

CIVIL ASPECT.

Now I am coming to the Civil side of it. There is Bombay Act III of 1865. There is no question that this Act is in full force and is put in force every day. This is the act dealing with the Civil aspect of the matter. This is the act which is in full force in Bombay Presidency.

Mr. Weldon then referred to section 30 of the Indian Contract Act, which runs as follows:—"Agreements by way of wager are void; and no suit shall be brought for recovering anything alleged to be won on any wager, or entrusted to any person to abide the result of any game or other uncertain event on which any wager is made." It does not make gaming illegal. You may enter into bets, but no suit will lie with regard to that. Now, if my learned friend says that an act (i.e. the letter) of the Government of India is going to repeal these acts I am going to ask him by what authority does a letter of Government do this?

You can repeal an Act by two ways. You can do it by repealing the Act or you can have another Act passed which by implication repeals the first Act. What that implication ought to be is laid down in Halsbury's Laws of England Vol. XXVII p. 392. What is the position here? We have got these two acts in full force. There is no Act passed by either Government of Bombay or Government of India to show that they are repealed?

Per curiam: You say that the lottery comes under the Indian Contract Act of Bombay Act III of 1865?

A WAGERING CONTRACT.

Mr. Weldon said that it was so. The plaintiff said that with reference to this lottery a contract had been entered into. His Lordship had to satisfy that that was a contract which had as its object gaming or wagering. It is admittedly a contract with regard to gaming or wagering. Supposing there had been no sanction of the Government of India, would they have been able to file this suit? He thought not. But the plaintiff took refuge under this letter of the Government of India. Besides one cannot impute to the Government of India a sudden change in their policy. Here there was no change of policy. Here they said that they withdrew this lottery from the provisions of the Penal Code. The heading at the top of the advertisement did not suggest anything beyond this, that the lottery had been sanctioned by Government clearly in order to give conscientious objectors notice that they could not prosecute the Turf Club. How could it affect a civil statute on a Statute Book?

Per curiam: Supposing there was a declaration that all Acts connected with it were legal, what would be your legal position?

NO CASE FOR SPECIFIC RELIEF.

Mr. Weldon: My position will remain unaffected. A suit may lie against me for misrepresentation. My heading is a perfectly innocent heading. This suit does not lie and to that there is no reply whatever. This is a contract in furtherance of a wager and admittedly had it not been for this sanction no suit would have lain before your Lordship. Those acts (Contract Act and Bombay Act) were not repealed by any other acts statutes or procedure. There is one point, that under section 21 of the Specific Relief Act, your Lordship cannot grant an injunction.

Per curiam: Your case is, will a suit for specific performance lie in such a case as this?

Mr. Weldon submitted that it was so, that as a matter of fact this ticket was never handed to the plaintiff. It was given to the third defendant and subsequently his number was changed and the original disc destroyed. (Reads section 21.)

Per curiam: How do you say that in such a case compensation in money is adequate relief?

Mr. Weldon cited a case in 2 K. B. 1911 p. 786 and said that the plaintiff had suffered no damages. He had lost his chance of winning and for that compensation in money was an adequate relief.

Per curiam: What the plaintiff wants is his chance of winning.

FURTHER IMPLICATIONS.

Mr. Weldon submitted that there were further implications. The disc was destroyed. The third defendant had got the ticket and it was altered. The Club had neither the possession nor the control. It had parted with possession to this third person. So it was now reduced to a case for compensation for damages. That was his case and he could not carry it further.

MR. SETALVAD'S REPLY.

Mr. Setalvad in his reply submitted that his learned friend relied on two statutes for the purpose of showing that this suit was not maintainable.

BOMBAY ACT ULTRA VIRES.

Taking the Bombay Act first, his first point was that in so far as this Act purported to oust the Jurisdiction of the High Court it (the Act) was ultra vires of the Legislature. The Local Government had no power to enact any Act which would affect the Jurisdiction of the High Court. His submission was that so far as the Jurisdiction of this Court was concerned it was only the Government of India who could legislate.

Per curiam: Do I understand that the whole Act is ultra vires?

Mr. Setalvad: So far as it affects the Jurisdiction of this High Court.

Continuing, Mr. Setalvad said that instances had occurred wherein the Indian Government validated such local Acts by Legislature.

APPLICATION OF CONTRACT ACT.

Per curiam: Mr. Setalvad, there have been so many cases of gaming and wagering and this point has not been taken. What about the Contract Act?

Mr. Setalvad: With regard to that my submission is that that part has not the effect of making my suit unmainable. The intention of the legislature is to bar



Leaving the Sandbridge Church after the christening of his grandson.

to recover anything won on a wager. My suit is not for that. The element of wagering is absent here.

Per curiam: You are contending that the lottery is not a wager.

Mr. Setalvad: Yes, my Lord. The Club makes no profit here. It is well advertised that except for expenses the Club will not take anything.

Per curiam: Does it make any difference where the profits go, to the Club or to the successful player?

Mr. Setalvad: There are no two sides here.

NOT A SUIT TO RECOVER MONEY.

Per curiam: Your case is that you are making a distinction between the cases where lottery holder makes a profit and does not make a profit.

Mr. Setalvad: Yes. All that the Act prohibits is anything that is won on a wager. At this stage I am not suing for any money won on a wager. Look at my prayers in the plaint. This ticket is not entrusted to anyone. It belongs to me. It is my property and my suit is to recover it. Both the parts of section 30



As Dan'l Peggotty.

ought to be read together. The section only prevents suits to recover moneys won on a wager.

His Lordship: The agreement may be void; but an action may lie to recover moneys deposited. For example, with a stakeholder.

Mr. Setalvad: The language of section 30 is not as comprehensive as of the Bombay Act. My suit is not a suit to recover moneys won on a wager. The prayers in the plaint make that clear. My prayer to recover the moneys is really unnecessary. My suit is mainly for the recovery of the ticket. No doubt as a consequence of the possession of the ticket certain advantages may flow to me which I may not be able to enforce. That does not arise at present. A decree of specific performance will not be futile, as the defendants themselves say that they will not plead wager against any prize winner.

CONSTRUCTION OF SECTION 30.

His Lordship: If your construction of section 30 is not good, you fail altogether.

Mr. Setalvad: No, my principal prayers remain unaffected. The wording of section 30 is not so wide as that of Act III of 1865. This distinction is considered in Pollock and Mulla's Contract Act. The relief which I seek at present is in respect only of the ticket; and this is not touched by section 30. So we must come to Bombay Act III of 1865 to see whether that is ultra vires.

His Lordship: That question has not been raised for all these years.

Mr. Setalvad: That does not make this Court any the less competent to deal with it. If it is a good point it is a good point.

His Lordship: If I am against you on the first point, we need not enter into this question of ultra vires.

Mr. Setalvad: I quite agree.

His Lordship: I will not trouble you Mr. Weldon.

THE JUDGMENT.

His Lordship, in delivering his judgment

THE LATE SIR HERBERT TREE.

to decide on the present motion whether that Act was ultra vires of the Local Legislature and he would therefore say nothing further about it. He was quite satisfied that the plain way of reading that section was to say that all contracts of a certain character therein mentioned were null and void. He had equally no doubt that the contract in the present case fell within the purview of the first portion of section 1 of Bombay Act III of 1865.

AGREEMENT VOID.

In the result, his Lordship held that the agreement was void under the Contract Act as well as Bombay Act III of 1865, under the circumstances it followed that he could not grant an injunction which, if granted really defended on the validity of the contract. Obviously he could not grant an injunction in support of a void contract. His Lordship, therefore, dismissed the motion and dissolved the interim injunction granted on Monday.

NO ORDER AS TO COSTS.

As regards costs, his Lordship had to bear in mind that the particular point was not mentioned in the affidavit and was not raised till the last minute and that there was some ground for the plaintiff for thinking that he had been treated rather harshly either by the club or by its agents. His Lordship, therefore, made no order as to costs.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Wadia Gandy and Co.
Solicitors for the first and second defendants:—Craigie, Blunt and Caroe.

HOLDER OF DISPUTED
TICKET.MR. HALLY'S OFFER OF SHARING
PRIZE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 3.

In reference to the War Lottery sensation Mr. W. H. G. Hally, tea planter, Sonari, Assam, has written this letter to the editor of "The Englishman":—

"I enclose copy of correspondence which has taken place between Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son, Calcutta, Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe, solicitors to the Western India Turf Club, and myself, relative to a ticket in the W. I. T. C. War Loan Lottery purchased by me through Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son, in which I think the general public will be interested. The correspondence clearly shows that a particular ticket was promised to Sir Dorab Tata by either the W.I.T.C., or Messrs. Cook. Messrs. Cook, it will be seen, say that the ticket bearing No. 15315 was promised to Sir Dorab by the W.I.T.C., whose solicitors state that the ticket was promised by Messrs. Cook to him. As Sir Dorab's solicitors have given notice to the W.I.T.C., that if the ticket he wanted and I hold, W.I.T.C., responsible, it would appear that a Turf Club's representative did actually intend to reserve this particular number for Sir Dorab. I am ignorant of the rules under which this lottery is conducted, but I have always understood that particular numbers are never reserved for any one and in war loan sweeps (as certainly was the case in the recent R.C.T.C.'s lotteries) tickets are not subject to cancellation by the Stewards or the Committee as the case may be. I fancy that if I had been so lucky as to have a certain ticket promised to me and it had been allotted to another person, any protest on my part would have been futile, my position not being sufficiently prominent. Would it be an impertinence on my part if I were to inquire how Sir Dorab knew I had the ticket he wanted, how he knew even that there was such a numbered ticket; this information, as far as I am aware, is not available for the benefit of the general public. Who are the persons specially privileged to choose the numbers of their tickets? How do they obtain these favours? It is quite obvious that no lottery approaching the magnitude of that under consideration could allow every ticket buyer to select his number, if the drawing is to take place before the conclusion of the war. I will plainly be understood that I am not in the least suggesting that there is anything unfair in the regulation of the lottery. It is, of course, impossible that anyone could know what numbers will win prizes at the same time. If Sir Dorab Tata and I have the same hunch, and I buy the ticket embodying it, why should I be made to give it up?"

OFFER TO SIR DORAB TATA.

The correspondence referred to, begins with a letter on 21st May in which Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son informed Mr. Hally that the W.I.T.C., promised to retain ticket No. 15315 for Sir Dorab Tata. But through an oversight the ticket has been sold to Mr. Hally. They also informed him that Sir Dorab was willing to give two other tickets in exchange for, ticket No. 15315. In reply, Mr. Hally wrote on 24th May, that he was prepared to go half shares with Sir Dorab, if Sir Dorab would let him go half shares in the two tickets that he had offered. On 30th May Mr. Hally received a telegram from Messrs. Thos. Cook offering seven other tickets in exchange for the ticket No. 15315. Mr. Hally wired that he would retain only 25 per cent. of ticket No. 15315, if Sir Dorab Tata would give him 50 per cent. in five other tickets. There was no reply to this. On 21st June Mr. Hally received a registered letter from Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe, solicitors to the W.I.T.C., informing him that to avoid any dispute regarding ticket No. 15315 they had withdrawn that number from the lottery altogether and that No. 15315 has been changed to No. 15315A, and authorised him to change the number accordingly. He agreed to do so in his letter of 27th June.

ULTRA VIRES ARGUMENT.

Then as regards the Bombay Act it was said boldly by Mr. Setalvad that that Act was ultra vires and was not binding on the High Court. He admitted very frankly that the ultra vires argument applied to what was stated in the section with respect to not allowing certain suits in any Court of Justice for recovering any sum of money paid or payable in respect of a wagering contract. But if the section was split up in two portions, as was done in the case of section 30 of the Contract Act, the present contract would be covered by Act III of 1865. His Lordship did not propose

(Continued from Column 6.)

of his stage career, Maud Holt, the present Lady Tree, who is herself an actress of considerable distinction and has played with him in most of his productions. His daughter, Viola Tree has also won distinction as an actress.

B. G. H.

SIR HERBERT TREE.

GREATEST FIGURE OF THE ENGLISH
STAGE.

Sir Herbert Tree, whose death is announced, had since the death of Sir Henry Irving occupied by universal consent the leading position on the English stage and his renown, like that of Irving, was more than British. He was regarded on the Continent and in America as one of the greatest actors of the day. The son of a German merchant who settled in England and married an English woman, Sir Herbert was educated partly in Germany and was until the age of 25 engaged in his father's office. He had made a considerable name for himself, however, before this as an amateur actor and as an amazingly clever mimic of well-known actors of the day.

His first professional engagement was in a touring company in which he played Admiral Kingstons in that famous old farce "Naval Engagements" and Colonel Chalcot in "Alone." This was followed by various engagements in London, notably with that popular melodramatic star Henry Neville, and at the old Garrick as Bonneteau in "A Cruise to China." He continued to score successes during the next few years in such plays as "Forget-me-not," "The Colonel," "Frou-Frou," in classical comedy and in various Shakespearean productions. But it was not until the early part of 1884 when he appeared in the original production of that world-famous farce comedy, "The Private Secretary," as the Rev. Robert Spalding, that he really became famous. It was Tree who invented the catchwords and phrases in this part which have since, many of them, passed into the idiom of the language and played perhaps the chief part in making "The Private Secretary" a success which up to that time was unparalleled in the history of the English stage.

Tree's name and fame was thus firmly established and it was inevitable that ere long he should enter management on his own account. In 1887 he opened the Haymarket Theatre with the production of "The Red Lamp," with such success that he moved to the larger theatre known as the Haymarket and entered upon a long career as an actor manager, which lasted till his death, and in which he passed from one triumph to another. For a long while he played mostly character parts. Among the most famous parts he created during his tenure of the Haymarket were the poet Gringore in "The Ballad Monger," "Captain Swift" in the play of the same name, "Triplets" in "Masks and Faces," the dual role of Laroque and Laversan in "A Man's Shadow" and the Abbe Dubois in "A Village Priest." His greatest success at this time was perhaps Henry Arthur Jones' play "The Dancing Girl" which had a phenomenal run. In 1891 he played "Hamlet" for the first time at Manchester and on returning to London he put the play on at the Haymarket and scored a great triumph. His Hamlet upset many conventions and offended many traditions, provoking the irritation of old-fashioned critics, while what someone described as his "antics" produced the witticism of Oscar Wilde that, "Tree's Hamlet was vulgar without being funny." But of the intellectuality and artistry of the interpretation there was no doubt, and there are some who hold that Tree's metaphysical treatment of the part revealed it for the first time in its true light, as compared with the more romantic treatment of it by such actors as Irving and Forbes Robertson.

Many successes and hardly a single failure followed in a long series of further productions at the Haymarket, including two of Oscar Wilde's most famous plays, "A Woman of No Importance" and "An Ideal Husband." In 1895 he made his first tour in the United States and won unbounded admiration. His next most famous production after this in England was Du Maurier's "Trilby" in which he played "Svengali." Perhaps no play in modern times and no part have exercised a greater fascination over the mind of the British public than this weird story of Du Maurier, the famous artist of "Punch," and the horrible Svengali. A second tour to America followed in 1896 and on his return Mr. Tree, as he then was, opened the magnificent new theatre in the Haymarket that had been built for him on the site of the old her Majesty's, a name which he perpetuated. This has been the scene of some of the most remarkable productions that any stage has ever seen. Nothing so elaborate and on such a scale of vast magnificence has been seen as Tree's productions at this theatre of such Shakespearean plays as "Twelfth Night," "The Merry Wives of Windsor," "Much Ado About Nothing," "Julius Caesar," "Anthony and Cleopatra" and such modern plays as "The Seats of the Mighty," "The Last of the Dandies" and "The Eternal City." Tree has been accused of sacrificing the actor's art to a passion for elaborate scenic and crowd effects, and it is true that the interest of the actual drama was often overshadowed by the wealth and sensation of the "production." But Tree himself never lost or lessened his art as an actor and every new part he played was a revelation, in spite of occasional eccentricities and a lifelong inability to enunciate a single Englishman, of superb intellectual training and interpretation of character. Sir Herbert Tree had spent most of his time since the outbreak of the war in America, and while in the States he was persuaded to stage-manage and perform Macbeth in a stupendous Cinema production of that play, with Constance Collier as Lady Macbeth. This was screened at the Empire Theatre in Bombay a few months ago and to those who watched it carefully there was all the old delight and fascination of the subtlety and impressive method of Tree's acting in his interpretation of this great Shakespearean character.

Sir Herbert Tree was knighted in 1909 and had received many foreign orders as well. He married in the very early days

(Continued in Column 5.)

GEN. PERSHING IN COMMAND OF U. S. TROOPS IN FRANCE.**LINE OF COMMUNICATION WITH ARMY TO WASHINGTON.**

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, July 2.
Recd. 12 noon, July 3.

According to newspapers the American expedition in France will be under the exclusive command of General Pershing and the American Government will have their own lines of communication with the Army from the West Front to Washington.

FOOD FOR GERMANS FROM SCANDINAVIA AND HOLLAND.**GREAT BRITAIN SUPPLIES EVIDENCE TO AMERICA.**

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, July 2.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., July 3.

With a view to guiding the United States in the matter of control of exports Great Britain has supplied America with evidence that Germany is obtaining the last quantities of food from Scandinavia and Holland. She is receiving enough fats to supply over seven million soldiers or virtually the entire German effective. Germany thus received in 1916 about eighty-three thousand metric tons of butter, 116,000 metric tons of meat, 69,000 metric tons of pork, 70,000 of condensed milk, 80,000 of cheese, 46,000 of eggs, 180,000 of potato meal, 58,000 of coffee, 74,000 of fruit, 12,000 of sugar and 215,000 of vegetables.

REDUCTION OF TEA DUTY NEGATIVED IN COMMONS.**THE CHANCELLOR ON DIRECT AND INDIRECT TAXATION.**

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 2.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., July 3.

During the Committee Stage of the Finance Bill in the House of Commons to-day, the amendment in favour of reduction of the tea duty from a shilling to eight pence was negatived without a division after Mr. Bonar Law had made a statement indicating the extent to which the additional revenue came from direct as compared with indirect taxation. He stated that indirect taxation in the year before the war was sixty-nine millions and was now one hundred and ten millions. The corresponding figures for direct taxation were ninety-three millions and 466 millions.

In view of Mr. Lloyd George's statement of the Government's intention to keep the prices of some necessities at a reasonable level, if the Treasury were to make good in one direction the higher prices of food, it was only right that it should get what it could from the other sources in compensation.

COTTON CONTROL BOARD.**SPINNERS AUTHORISED TO FIX PRICES.**

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 2.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., July 3.

The Cotton Control Board has decided regarding spinners, who have cotton on call, that prices may be fixed and delivery taken without authorisation of the Board until further notice.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON EXCHANGE RE-OPENS.**COTTON JOBBING SUSPENDED.**

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

ALEXANDRIA, July 2.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., July 3.

The Cotton Exchange has been re-opened. Cotton jobbing is suspended for a fortnight.

INCREASED TOBACCO DUTY.**TO BE HALVED BY JULY 16.**

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 2.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., July 3.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that the increased tobacco duty would be halved from July 16th on cheaper grades.

HOW AIRMAN REISSINGER WAS KILLED.**RAMMED BY BRITISH OPPONENT.**

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, July 2.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., July 3.

Reporting the death of the famous airman Reissinger the "Frankfurter Zeitung" states that in his last fight he had his British opponent ablaze but the latter seeing that he was unable to escape death rammed Reissinger with the result that both fell and were killed.

DEATH OF SIR HERBERT TREE.

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 2.
Recd. 12 noon, July 3.

The death of Sir Herbert Tree is announced.

Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, Kt., one of the greatest of modern English actors, was the second son of Julius Beerbohm being born in London on 17th December, 1853. He was educated at Schnepfenthal College, Germany. He made his first appearance on the stage in 1877 and became manager of the Haymarket Theatre in 1887, which he relinquished subsequently in 1896. He was proprietor and manager of His Majesty's Theatre until his death. He held the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and also of the Crown of Italy. Among his many publications were the lectures on "The Imaginative Faculty" and on "Hamlet from an Actor's Prompt-Book," "Henry VIII and his Court," "Thoughts and After-thoughts," etc.

APPOINTMENT OF MR. CLYNES, M. P.**PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO FOOD MINISTRY**

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 2.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., July 3.

The Press Bureau states that Mr. Clynnes, a Labour M.P., has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

DISTURBANCES IN MAYUR-GUNJ STATE.**ORDER RESTORED BY MILITARY AND POLICE FORCES.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 3.

A communiqué issued by the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Political Department, states that disturbances which broke out in Sadr and Kaptipada Sub-divisions of Mayurbhanj Feudatory State during the latter half of May, ostensibly as a result of the attempt to recruit Santal aborigines for service in the labour corps proceeding to France, were put down without bloodshed by the combined military and police force which was at once drafted into the State and quiet had been restored there by the end of the month.

The unrest afterwards spread to the outlying sub-divisions of Bahmanghati and Panchpir on the borders of Singhbhum. On this occasion the excitement had no connection with the labour recruitment, which had been definitely abandoned a month before, but was partly a reflection of the earlier disturbances and partly manifestation of discontent at the working of the state forest and excise regulations. On the 15th June a large mob of Santals gathered at Raipur, a collision with the state police occurred, one constable and two Santals were killed, and on the night of the 16th the mob proceeded to loot and burn down Raipur bazaar including the Thana buildings.

A force of troops and armed police was speedily concentrated at Raipur, which is close to the terminus of Kalimati-Gurumahasini branch of Bengal-Nagpur Railway. The Santals dispersed as soon as they came into contact with these forces and the smaller bands into which they broke up have been kept on the move by the police for the past fortnight. A few small bazaar in the interior were looted before the police came up with the rioters, but the disturbances are now over. Many of the ringleaders have been arrested and arrangements have been made for trial and for a detailed investigation of the causes of the disturbances.

BENGAL HOME INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION DEPOT.**OPENED BY COUNTESS RONALDSHAY.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 2.

Countess Ronaldshay this afternoon opened the Bengal Home Industries Association Depot.

Sir R. N. Mukerji in asking her Excellency to open the depot said that the objects of the Association are primarily to promote and develop home and cottage industries, arts and crafts in Bengal. It was considered that one lakh of rupees would be sufficient to give the work of the Association a good start. The people of Bengal have subscribed half a lakh and Government made a grant of Rs. 18,000. Small industries constitute a most important part of and exercise a powerful influence in the economic and political life of Bengal.

CONTRAVENTION OF POLICE REGULATIONS.**PROSECUTION AGAINST MR. MUDALIAR WITHDRAWN.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 2.

Mr. F. Arncliffe, Commissioner of Police, withdrew to-day the prosecution launched against Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliar, a rival of the High Court and Honorary Secretary of the Young Men's Indian Association for contravening police regulations by admitting more than one thousand persons into the Gokhale Hall in connection with the recent meeting to protest against Mrs. Besant's intervention.

MADRAS ZAMINDARS' AND HOME RULE.**A HOLE AND CORNER MANIFESTO.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 30.

The following manifesto repudiating Home Rule, has been issued by certain Zamindars of Madras numbering about forty, among whom are the Raja of Pithapuram, the Raja of Kurupam, the Raja of Kalahasti, the Hon. Karilappara Moopil Nair, the Raja of Kollengode, the Hon. Zeminadar of Surguda and Rao Babadar P. T. Thyagaraya Chetty:—

"The Hon. Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar, representative of the Zamindars and landholders of this Presidency in the Imperial Legislative Council, and the Hon. Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao Pantulu, representative of the Northern Districts in the local Legislative Council, have been both active workers in the Home Rule cause. In his address as President of the last Kurnool District Conference, Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao Pantulu discussed the Home Rule question with enthusiasm and invited people to join the Home Rule League. 'New India' congratulated him on his address and added: 'It is specially welcome by reason of his being unanimously elected representative of the Northern Zamindars in the local Legislative Council. Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar has been, if anything, far more enthusiastic. In his letters to 'New India' and in more than one speech he has given his views to the public. Recently in the course of a letter to 'New India,' referring to Home Rule, he wrote that 'we (the people) should cast in our lot with the struggle and identify ourselves with the movement.' Special importance has been attached to the support to the present Home Rule agitation of Messrs. Rangaswami Aiyangar and Krishna Rao Pantulu by reason of the accident of their being the Zamindars' representatives in the Imperial and local Legislative Councils respectively. Our representative in the Supreme Council in one of his speeches suggested that we are not against the Home Rule movement. He even went to the length of raising his protest against the Indian contribution of funds towards war expenditure, though as a matter of fact his constituents, who are not unmindful of the manifold advantages of the beneficent British Rule in India, are altogether of a different opinion. In their personal and individual capacity, Messrs. Aiyangar and Pantulu were at liberty to do what they liked without reference to the opinions of their constituents, if, of course, they elected to do so. But it is well known some of the leaders of the Home Rule movement, as the quotation from 'New India' would show, have given prominence to the view of these gentlemen not in their individual capacity but as the chosen spokesmen of the Zamindars, in spite of the fact that the Zamindars had never been consulted in the matter."

We on our part, most emphatically dissent from their views and regret to have to condemn their attitude as being opposed to our interests nor do we approve of the methods adopted by Home Rulers to attain their object. It should not, however, be presumed that we are against the ideal of Self-Government or adoption of really constitutional methods for reaching that ideal in time."

HON. MR. K. V. R. IYENGAR'S

REJOINDER.

The Hon. Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar, in the course of a letter to the press in reply to the Zamindars' manifesto, says:—"My constituency consists of one hundred and thirty gentlemen and of them about a handful have signed, of whom two signatories happen to be those who stood against me in my election and of the others I have personal intimacy to know how far they have been in the know of the present political situation and all that. But only because there are two or three gentlemen in the list of signatories for whom I have great regard, I beg to erase the misapprehension and misunderstanding that exist in their minds." He adds:—"My two speeches in the recent Council meeting and my note on the Memorandum will go to bring home to the signatories of what stuff I am made, unless there is persistent desire among them to injure and malign me. The interests of Zamindars, I hold, will never suffer by the Home Rule propaganda." Continuing, he says:—"But equally a good number in the aristocracy are of my way of thinking that Self-Government is the only remedy for all existing evils in our political and economic life."

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REDDI CONFERENCE AT NELLORE.**LAST DAY'S SITTING.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 2.

The Reddi Conference after three days' sittings concluded yesterday at Nellore. The Reddis are the mercantile classes in Telugu districts and their Conference was presided over by the Zemindar of Munarala. Resolutions were passed urging social and educational reform among the Reddis and the President in his final address exhorted those present to leave politics to those connected with the National Congress and the Moslem League, as at present circumstances, the Reddis, he said, had enough and more to do in trying to be abreast of the times in matters educational.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.**BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.**

	On 3-7-17	Up to Date
War Loan ..	100	2,10,700
War Bonds ..	7 800	7,52,625
U.S. C. R. 100 ..	10 333-12	14,39,000-4
Ra. ..	18 230 12	24,02,231-4

BURMA LOAN SWEEP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 2.

The Burma Loan Sweep closed on Saturday, the amount available for distribution being Rs. 3,50,000. The first prize will be Rs. 1,50,000 or so and there are other 85 prizes. The sum of five lakhs did not reach. The drawing will take place about the middle of this month.

MADRAS VOLUNTEER GUARDS.**CELEBRATION OF DIAMOND JUBILEE.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 2.

The Madras Volunteer Guards, now the Madras Guards under the Indian Defence Force, celebrated the Diamond Jubilee of its formation to-day when there was a big parade on the Island, of both the mobilised force from Fort St. George and various platoons undergoing training at head quarters.

Colonel the Hon. Mr. H. F. W. Gillman addressed the corps, giving briefly the history of its formation at the very identical spot where the morning's parade was held. Over three hundred members of the Corps had gone to battle fronts and one officer Lieut. Adlard had won the Military Cross. As the Empire was now at deadly grips with the enemy greater sacrifices would be required of them as they were no longer volunteers but regular soldiers, and he felt sure they would respond to the call nobly and cheerfully. The Madras Guards was the only volunteer regiment with his Majesty's colour and it was the oldest volunteer corps in India if not throughout the British Empire. Everybody was delighted to see on parade staff, Sergeant A. P. Goolamier who joined the corps at its very inception and claims to be the oldest volunteer in India.

LUCKNOW ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE.**THIRD ANNIVERSARY MEETING.**

LUCKNOW, July 2.

Presiding over the third anniversary meeting of the Lucknow Anti-Tuberculosis League which was largely attended, Major Megaw appealed to the laymen to take active part in the League's work. He thanked the speakers as well as the former secretaries, Major Sprawson and Lieutenant R. K. Kacker for the keen interest they had taken in the League's activities.

ESSENTIALS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Allow me to express my appreciation of your article on "Essentials of National Education." I have felt so long and so deeply upon this subject. I have in the course of my long service in India known so many Indians of all ages and all grades, more intimately, perhaps than most officials, I have seen so much intellectual wreckage, have had to deplore so much mentality warped if not wholly crippled, by our system of Education, that I naturally welcome any sincere attempt, and this is not only a sincere but a very brilliant attempt, to point the right road of reform and improvement. I do not recollect ever to have seen in an Indian newspaper so sound, or anything like so sound an exposition of true principle. Your leader writer lays his finger unerringly upon the radical defects of the system: His indictment is not merely destructive, but where it is destructive it is singularly forcible and re-inforced by the aptest illustrations. The kernel of the matter lies in his complaint that what we call "Education" in India turns the young mind into a receptacle, instead of making it a serviceable tool. Nothing could be truer; this is the root of all evil in our Educational system. There may be great, even at present insuperable difficulties in the way of substituting a new and better system for that which has utterly failed so far to justify itself; but practical difficulties should not be permitted to turn our eyes from right principle.

I earnestly hope that all who have the betterment and raising of India by Education at heart, will give close study to this able and suggestive article.—Yours etc.,

F. C. O. BEAMAN.

DADABHOY NAOROJI AND 50 RULERS. (1825-1917)

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is interesting to note that our venerable G. O. M. of India, who passed away at the ripe old age of 92 on the 30th June, witnessed the reigns of five British Sovereigns: George IV (1820-1830), William IV (1830-1837), Queen Victoria (1837-1901), Edward VII (1901-1910) and George V (1910-1927) down to our present Viceroy Lord Chelmsford (1916). During the long period that this good and great Parsi lived and worked for the country and the people irrespective of caste, creed and colour, 24 Governors from the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone (1819-1827) down to our present Governor Lord Willingdon (1913) ruled in the Bombay Presidency. And this is surely a "didde" record that has never been known to have been hitherto equalled, much less surpassed, by any Indian patriot and statesman.

"Requiescat in pace" R. N. M.

Tardeo, July 1.

EDUCATIONAL OFFICERS AND EXEMPTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—At Wednesday's meeting of the Bombay Tribunal, Captain Sheppard expressed concern lest the effect of the Government's application for the exemption from "general" service of certain educational officers should make students think that their professors were trying to shirk their duty.

Captain Sheppard—and the public—will be relieved to know that at this College at any rate there is not, as a matter of fact, the remotest danger that the students will think anything of the kind. For the students are aware—as Captain Sheppard also might be, if he chose to inquire into concrete particulars—of the following facts:

1. That their Professor of Statistics, for whom the exemption in question was claimed, is already engaged on military duties as an officer in the Bombay Rifles every morning, and four or five times a week in the evening as well; and that what, in his case, he has been obliged to shirk, on account of conflicting calls on his time, has been not his military but his civil obligations, in the sense of having to ask for exemption from some of his most important teaching work.

2. That nearly the whole of his recent vacation, far from being spent in pleasant ease, as Captain Sheppard appears to assume, was devoted to laboriously collecting, on tours of investigation, essential first-hand materials for his new courses.

3. That this particular Professor cannot as a Statistician, be replaced; and that his removal from Bombay for three months would therefore make a havoc of the degree course with which the College is charged.

Very possibly Captain Sheppard is prepared to reply that it would matter very little, under present conditions, if lectures to Indian students on statistics, on the economic development of their country, and on the organisation of its great cotton industry, did come to an end. Many people cannot, in their heart of hearts, bring themselves to regard education as anything but a luxury, which even in the piteous days of peace is absurdly overdone, and in the stress of war ought obviously to be severely curtailed. Now, waiving all theoretical discussion, it is enough to recall that as a matter of fact this view has not commended itself to England at war. In the face of the greatest drain on our money and our manpower ever known, our people have endorsed a policy by which an unprecedented effort is to be made not merely to maintain but enormously to improve education of every type. And if that is acknowledged to be discerning patriotism in England, how much more is it so in India,—where the leeway to be made up is so much greater? Surely, moreover, this applies with peculiar force to the study by the rising generation of those commercial and industrial problems which have arisen out of this very war, and on the successful solution of which the welfare of the people so largely depends.

But if education is to be a living and progressive force, you must, at your seats of learning, have men capable not merely of imparting, but also of advancing, knowledge. That is to say, you must have scholars. Now it is only in the vacation that the scholar, absorbed during term-time in the preparation, revision, and delivery of his courses,—not to speak of his many other duties as an educationalist,—can find the leisure for serious and continuous study on his own account. No doubt you can never be sure that an individual professor, instead of "doing his bit" to build up the fabric of human knowledge, and hence of civilization, may not be content to "stagnate in the weeds of sloth." But mediocre minds and characters, indifferent alike to their own reputation and standing and to the honour of their great calling, are the exception, not the rule. And that is why all the world over,—nowhere more so by the way, than at Oxford and Cambridge,—long academic vacations are the universal custom. It is not that society, in all educational forward countries, is for some inscrutable reason elected to treat one particular vocation with a foolish indulgence conceded to no other order of workers. It is simply that, without periodic "exemption" from the delivery of lectures, University men would be unable to discharge their social function as scholars at all. Our friend the "man in the street," proudly conscious of the fact that he works at well-defined hours every day from January 1st to 31st December, with only short intervals of "leave" or "holidays," not much concerned moreover at any time about the fostering of science and learning; our friend, I say, generally overlooks this aspect of the matter, and seldom loses an opportunity to indulge in sarcastic comments on the many months in the year accorded to professors to enjoy themselves in.

I venture to submit, Sir, that these thoughtless sneers rest on a fundamentally false analogy; and that since they are bound to give just offence to a profession which in the moral judgment of society, has a claim to be honoured rather than insulted,—whether as shirkers or idlers,—they might well be spared.—Yours, etc.,

Bombay, 2nd July, 1917.

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Reports.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

KILLED.
LONDON, June 29.
Second-Lieut T R C Birkett, Dragon Guards.
Second-Lieut E W A Bland, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C T Bagg, London.
Second-Lieut E J J Brown, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut G T Butcher, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut E O Champion, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut V S Chapman, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut J A L Delaney, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut R B Farrer, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut H L Foster, West Kents.
Captain G M Gordon, Royal Fusiliers.
Major C V Gould, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G J Hamilton, Royal Scots.
Lieut J H Hancock, Engineers.
Lieut L R P Hindson, Field Artillery.
Captain C H C Keerth, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut T Martin, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut G Mason, Kings Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut C S Morrice, Seaforths.
Captain F Morris, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut G Peak Garland, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut L Piper, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut W A Seeds, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut C R Smith, Engineers.
Second-Lieut S Speed, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut I A Thomas, Machine Gun Corps.
Captain A Tilbury, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C B Tott, Field Artillery.
Captain C A Whittingham, Medicals.
Lieut B Wilmot, Northumberlands.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.
Second-Lieut J F Green, Durhams.
Second-Lieut R C Oakes, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G R WOODS.
Second-Lieut H C Arnold, East Kents.
Second-Lieut A Bellmore, Irish Regt.
Second-Lieut B Boyd, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut R L G Brown, Trenchmortar Battery.
Major L Burton, Field Artillery.
Lieut J Duerdon, East Lancashires.
Captain G J Edwards, London.
Lieut W E Hawkins, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut E H Hay, Gordons.
Second-Lieut W Hesketh, Cheshires.
Lieut I W Jones, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W Pickering, Field Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.
Second-Lieut J W Spanton, Rifle Brigade.

WOUNDED.
Captain H H Andrews, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Captain G W Armstrong, Medicals.
Second-Lieut D Arnold, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut A H L Barna, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut B B Beattie, King's Royal Rifles.
Captain G D Begg, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieut G J Bellamy, Devons.
Second-Lieut D A Bennett, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut A J Bentley, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut W Bidwell, Wiltschires.
Second-Lieut W H Billington, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut J A Bowker, Manchester.
Captain R R Bridgman, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut A G Brommage, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut L B Chambers, Shropshires.
Captain H Chapman, Cornwall.
Second-Lieut J W Charlton, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut L C H Chase, Machine-gun Corps.
Captain G Clephan, Field Artillery.
Lieut H W Compton, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut G A Combe, London.
Major J de B Cowan, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J W D. Cyclist Corps.
Lieut R H Drayton, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut A I Evans, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut J H Evans, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain W C Farr, Field Artillery.
Lieut W E Farr, Field Artillery.
Lieut S V Farrington, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut C R Featherstone, London.
Lieut W B Ford, Devons.
Second-Lieut W Gentle, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut D F Gossling, Manchester.
Second-Lieut A J Gray, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H Greenwood, Machine-gun Corps.
Lieut A R Haig Brown, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut J H Hanna, Inniskillings.
Captain E H Harding, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieut R A Harding, Engineers.
Lieut G A H Henderson, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R J Hilary, East Kents.
Second-Lieut A J C Hirst, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut A B F Hobdell, Wiltschires.
Lieut C A Hoy Cyclist Battalion.
Second-Lieut E H Hunt, Liverpool.
Second-Lieut H B Ince, Field Artillery.
Lieut G B J Jeffreys, Dublin.
Lieut R E G Keighley, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J H Keighley, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut R N Killick, West Kents.
Second-Lieut C H Knight, Sussex.
Second-Lieut W G Lapham, York and Lan-
casters.
Second-Lieut J H Leach, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut G O Liddell, Field Artillery.
Lieut K G Livingston, Middlesex.
Captain S K McKie, Medicals.
Second-Lieut A B McKeand, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut D N MacIsachlan, Cameronians.
Major C F S MacLavery, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut O L McMaking, Yeomanry.
Major W E Mann, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E O Milligan, West Ridings.
Captain A G de A Moore, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut W Munro, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut M O'Brien, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut W B Patey, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut W G Penrice, Durhams.
Captain V V Pope, North Staffords.
Captain F Y Pope, North Lancashires.
Lieut H W Rawson, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut C de L Read, Lincoln.
Second-Lieut J L Ricka, Munsters.
Second-Lieut T N Roberts, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut W G Robinson, East Surreys.
Captain W E Russell, Dorset.
Second-Lieut J F Rutherford, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut A E Ryan, West Surreys.
Captain J G S. Germans, Earl Dragoons.
Second-Lieut A J Sherwill, East Kents.
Second-Lieut K S Smith, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut D W Stacey, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A V. Machine Gun Corps.
Captain R B Stockdale, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut E A Sturt, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut Thomas, Field Artillery.
Captain J E Throckmorton, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut F Tyriss, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut W L Underhay, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut W A Vanner, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut A V. Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut A Watkin, Machine-gun Corps.
Captain C A Webster, Medicals.
Second-Lieut G W Whiteman, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W H Williamson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W J Wyatt, Flying Corps.

MISSING BELIEVED WOUNDED.
Second-Lieut E N. Machine Gun Corps.

MISSING.
Second-Lieut R W L Anderson, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONER.
Lieut J A Taylor, Wiltschires.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED KILLED NOW PRISONER.
Capt A L Brown, Cameronians.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW PRISONER.
Second-Lieut J A Soames, Welsh Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW PRISONER.

Lieut R J Bavington, Field Artillery.
Lieut A Binnie, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieut N A Birks, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut N G Blake, East Kents.
Second-Lieut W Freeman, Essex.
Lieut G S French, Cambridgeshires.
Second-Lieut J G H Frew, Flying Corps.
Capt G Glover, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut B M Greenhill, Household Battalion.
Second-Lieut H D Hamilton, Flying Corps.
Lieut G P Harding, Cheshires.
Lieut P S Heard, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut G H Henderson, Royal Scots.
Capt O W Horne, Essex.
Lieut S S Hume, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut T C Jacobs, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut E R Law, Flying Corps.
Capt W K Law, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut E A Lloyd, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut J Parker, Warwick.
Second-Lieut W H Prior, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H Wilcox, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut F H Wilson, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W O B Winkler, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut G St J Wright, Lancashire Fusiliers.

LONDON, June 21.
KILLED.
Second-Lieut M Anderson, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut W H O Brain, Garrison Art.
Second-Lieut J H Dodgson, West Kents.
Lieut-Colonel W F B Dugmore, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut E G Dunn, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut A L Hamilton, Durhams.
Second-Lieut J W Harter, London.
Lieut H W Knowles, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut G F L Porter, West Yorks.
Lieut W B Protheroe, Flying Corps.
Capt H G Rutherford, Staffs.
Second-Lieut P W Roots, London.
Second-Lieut P L Thompson, Durhams.
Second-Lieut W Turnbull, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J A Vassier, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut R S Watt, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED MISSING, NOW KILLED.
Second-Lieut W Mouttsaid, Irish Rifles.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW KILLED.
Lieut G C S Armstrong, Irish Fus.
Second-Lieut D T Baker, Northumberlands.

DIED OF WOUNDS.
Second-Lieut R M Herron, Sussex.

WOUNDED.
Second-Lieut P H Andrews, Engineers.
Second-Lieut C C Atholl, Machine Gun.
Second-Lieut J S Barker, Lancs Fus.
Lieut E L Bland, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut M L Beveridge, Monmouths.
Capt J J Blayney, Manchester.
Capt G W Blythe, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut T Brown, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut J C Broughman, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut General W N Congreve.
Major W Cooper, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut S Curtis, Buffs.
Second-Lieut G A Dreyfus, London.
Second-Lieut O Edwards, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A W England, East Surreys.
Lieut A G Englefield, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut W B Foor-Kelsey, Field Artillery.
Lieut T S R Gillett, Field Artillery.
Lieut A H Graves, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut C D Hall, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H H. Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut J Harper, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J L Hastings, Dublin.
Second-Lieut D J Herne, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut E G Holden, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut G T Holden, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut E S Jacobs, Engineers.
Second-Lieut W W Jenkinson, West Yorks.
Capt H N King, London.
Capt N Ladeoged, Field Artillery.
Lieut C R L. Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut A W Lupton, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut W J Lyness, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut D McCausland, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut L N Mackie, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Mitchell, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W B Morgan, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut H St J Morrison, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut T Murgatroyd, Durhams.
Second-Lieut W P Nash, Middlesex.
Capt N G Paulin, Field Artillery.
Lieut R C Perks, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut P R W Perry, London.
Second-Lieut E S Rawson, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut C E Rice, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut R H Rook, West Yorks.
Capt D Rooney, London.
Second-Lieut H S. South Lancs.
Second-Lieut C W B Smith, London.
Lieut W H Stephens, Engineers.
Second-Lieut A L Stevens, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W M H Stewart, Inniskillings.

MISSING.
Capt R S D Stuart, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut E P McI Walcott, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut G F D Walker, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut J N Webster, London.
Capt J J Williams, South Wales Borderers.
Lieut J P Winterbotham, Gloucesters.
Capt C W Wynne, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut W J Young, Machine Gun Corps.

MISSING.
Second-Lieut R H Fry, Somerset.
Second-Lieut F W Sheppard, Sussex.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED WOUNDED NOW PRISONER.
Second-Lieut W Harris, Leicesters.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW PRISONER.
Second-Lieut N V Forrest, Dublin.
Second-Lieut E de L W Roebuck, Lincoln.

OFFICIAL CORRECTIONS.
WOUNDED.
Capt J L Cotter, Irish Rifles, should read Capt J L Cotter, Irish Regiment.
Lieut H G P Okeken, Flying Corps, should read Lieut H D Parry-Okeken, Australian Flying Corps.

WOUNDED MISSING.
Second-Lieut H Y C Clarke, Flying Corps, should read Second-Lieut H Y Chatfield Clarke, South Wales Borderers.

PRISONER.
Second-Lieut H Davis, East Yorks, should read Second-Lieut H D Davis, Flying Corps.

AN OPEN CHALLENGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—The recent actions of the several provincial Governments may of the Government of India and the Secretary of State clearly show without any shadow of doubt that the unanimous public opinion of India is defied and challenged. No words are necessary to explain this. He who runs can read it. It will not the accredited elected members of the Imperial Legislative and the several provincial councils resign in a body and give the only effective answer to the civilized world of the way in which India is governed even after all that has been said by eminent responsible statesmen like Mr. Lloyd George and others. I for one fully believe that a deputation to England at this juncture will not have the desired effect for the British people are wholly engrossed in their own multifarious problems. "Young India" watches with throbbing heart the attitude of men like Hon. Sir Sankar Nair, Hon. Sir S. Sinha, and Hon. Mr. B. N. Basu. A decisive line of action on their part is needed at this critical juncture. If they resign from their respective offices no better answer to the open challenge can be given to the whole world.—Yours, etc., "M."

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Specially for Lost Manhood only.
10 Pills Rs. 1-4-0 Pills Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. P. Extra.

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32 BRASS TOYS

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We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal
Union of London that Amichand Govindji,
the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has
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Exhibition and Congress held in the
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(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

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THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread
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HALVAS of different description such as
(a) Mahim Halva (or Vir), (b) Saffron
Halva with almonds, (c) Gummy Halva,
(d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanilla
Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice
Cream Halva (h) Orange Halva.
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Iron 'Jelloids'

(Pronounced Jell-Loyds)
enrich the blood—restore energy.
(Machine made—without animal fat.)

For combating the enervating effects of a hot climate and for safeguarding the system against malaria, Iron 'Jelloids' are unsurpassed.
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GOVERNMENT AND YOUNG INDIA.

A WARNING.

"The Bengalee" writes:—The young men of to-day will be the citizens of the morrow. The future of the country is in their hands. Their attitude and outlook in relation to the Government is, therefore, a matter of the first importance. They have to be conciliated, and their faith in the Government strengthened and deepened. They are moving much faster than the men of the older generation, and circumstances have made them more critical and even more sceptical than their fathers. They have seen pledges given and pledges inadequately redeemed. They have seen public opinion often flouted or conciliated only after strenuous agitation. They have witnessed a policy of repression of which they have been the principal victims. A policy has been pursued by the University authorities which has been prejudicial to their interests and galling to their self-respect. These are not things calculated to placate or soothe the susceptibilities of young men, instinct with new-born hopes and aspirations and inspired with the spirit of Western culture. Circulars prohibiting attendance at political meetings and internments without trial will not do. A policy of internments and prohibitory Circulars is always pursued at a heavy price. It is the resort of bankrupt statesmanship which is at its wit's end or which is lacking the magnanimity to devise a policy of trust and confidence. The unrest, the seething discontent, the under-ground and therefore unaccounted for, and the progress of which future administrators have to grapple with. Is not this the outstanding lesson of Irish history? Is it not even the lesson which modern Indian history teaches and with convincing force? If we had no Lord Curzon, no partition of Bengal, if we had no Sir Bampfylde Fuller with their policy of repression and retrogression, half the troubles of the present rulers of India would never have occurred. The present-day administrators of India are reaping the bitter fruits of the harvest which Lord Curzon and his lieutenants so laboriously sowed. And we ask in all seriousness, are their successors going to repeat their blundering policy with all its dire consequences, magnified by time and the opposing forces of time? It is not for us to give the answer. It is for us as publicists to present to them the solemn problem in all its grim nakedness. There are times and occasions when the publicist must speak out, when the language of reserve must give place to straight and candid talk. We have tried to perform this duty, and we find that we have a member of the Government on our side, a responsible authority who weighs every word before he utters it. This is what the Hon. Sir Satyendra Prasanna Saha is reported to have said in a recent interview to Saint Nihal Singh:—

One thing above all others: words will not satisfy India. Actions are necessary. In spite of all that has happened, we of the older generation have unshaken faith in British integrity, fair-play, and justice. The case is very different with young Indians. We of the older generation are therefore, taunted by the younger men for our faith in Britain. The younger generation in India must be convinced that the older Indians are perfectly justified in reposing faith in Britain's promise, to give India free institutions. Not words, but the steady delegation of power into Indian hands will convince Young India.

R. I. M. RECRUITS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."
Sir,—I must frankly admit I fail to understand the object of the letter in this morning's issue signed "Doing A Little Bit." At the first blush it almost reads as though "Doing A Little Bit" wished to advertise the fact that he was "doing a little bit" but, Sir, I will not be so uncharitable as to impute this motive even to "Doing A Little Bit" in these times when service and sacrifice mean nothing and both are rendered by the humblest of British subjects in all parts of the world to the keener and most imaginative imagination. For the same reason I very much regret I must disappoint your correspondent's inquisitiveness by refusing to be so ostentatious as to beat my own big drum through the medium of a widely-sought after daily newspaper like yours.

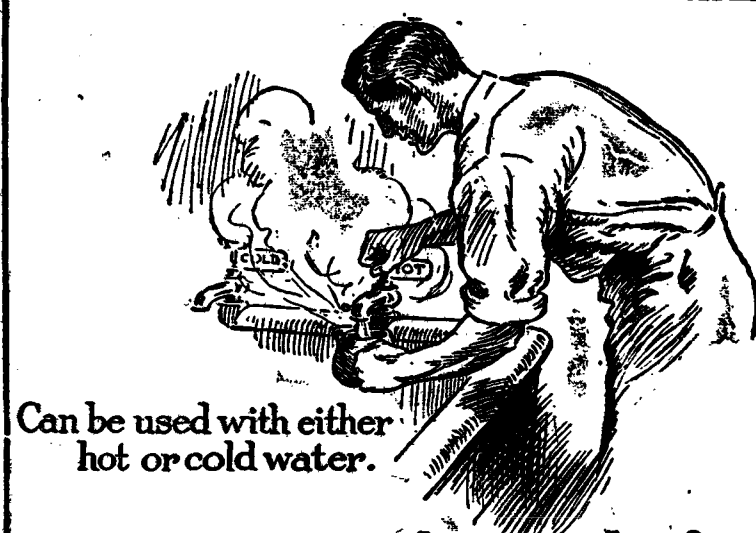
Your correspondent foists on me a question I have not asked and criticism I have not offered. I have not asked "What is the senior service doing?", nor have I offered the least criticism of the Senior Service. There has been no need for such, as indeed if it were not for the Senior Service, neither "Doing A Little Bit" nor I would be comfortably writing letters to you over the shortcomings of a branch of that service. If he will read my letter again and carefully, he will find I do not even blame the regular R.I.M. service, men, but it is the new recruits who are to be criticised by the War Office that I write and it is to them and their way of being appointed that I desire to draw the immediate attention of the powers that be. The way being the latter is done is something incomprehensible and many of the appointments are flagrantly objectionable and questionable. It has been repeated to me that an old salt, after seeing my first letter, was overheard to remark to a young spark, who was sort of standing up for these fledglings,—"My lad, you're talking through your hat. You haven't seen some of these blokes same as I has. Why, man alive, if the C.I.D. had been asked to look into the antecedents of many of 'em half as searching as they did in the case of the I.A.R.O., you can take it from me, many of 'em youngsters would not have been in this 'ere honourable service." This, Sir, should show "Doing A Little Bit" how completely off at a tangent he has strayed, evidently confusing these restaurant and hotel ornaments with the hardy brave fellows in "white suits and blue collars" who I admit could "take a fair dose of service" but characteristically live up to their traditions and belong to the "Silent Service," and do not set poor "Doing A Little Bit" agog with untold "tales of service" as some of these "newly foisted fledglings" have apparently been doing, at the same time indulging in the pleasing pastime of pulling his leg—Yours, etc., MARIN D'EAU DOUCE.

Bombay, July 2.

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Guaranteed pure, genuine and permanent cure for Nervous Debility of any nature and standing whatever may be the cause, this oil acts as a marvel, restoring natural vigour and also rejuvenates old men. For particulars apply to:—The "Health House," P. O. Samsa, Bengal (Dept. 22).



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Helps the razor.

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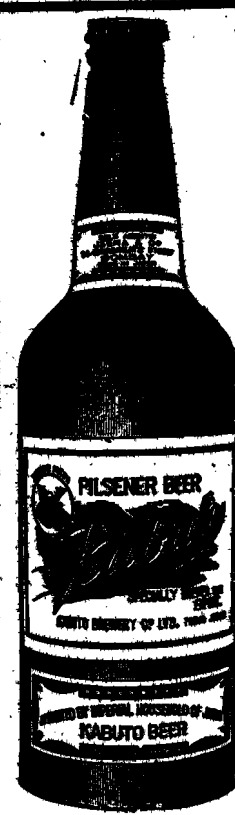
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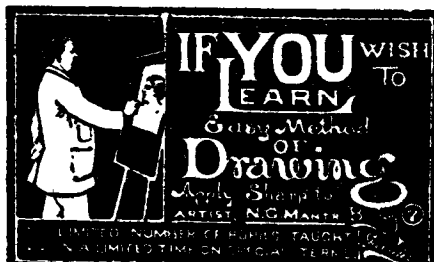
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Dunlop has not yet attained what is said to be man's highest ambition—i.e., to appear in a "Punch" cartoon, but—one never can tell.

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Founders of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry,
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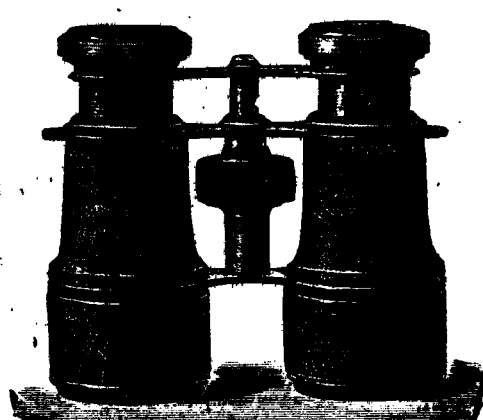
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Mr. Dunlop having, in a fit of annoyance, blown up his artist, the latter gets his own back by blowing up Mr. Dunlop.



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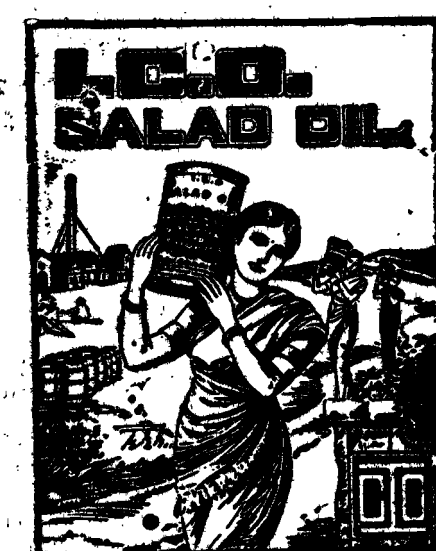
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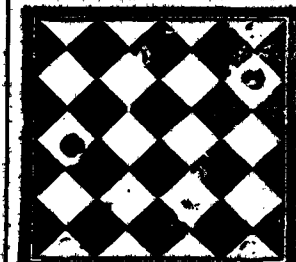


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